CAVINS' ORTHOGRAPHY

Mildred Clemens

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ORTHOGRAPHY

AS OUTLINED IN THE

STATE COURSE OF STUDY FOR ILLINOIS

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH YEARS

BY ELMER W. CAVINS

TEACHER OF ORTHOGRAPHY IN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

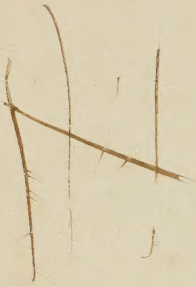
INTRODUCTION BY

DR. EDWIN C. HEWETT

THIRD EDITION--AUGUST, 1907

PUBLISHED BY C. M. PARKER

TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS



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Evelyn

PREFACE.

This book is prepared for teachers and pupils who use the Illinois State Course of Study. The outline in Orthography for the Seventh and Eighth Years is the basis of all that is included herein. Three fifths or more of this work is word analysis which, valuable as it is, teachers as a rule are unable to teach without the aid of a text, never having learned much of it themselves. What, for example, can the average teacher unaided do toward writing a list of words to be analyzed which contain the root *ann*, meaning year? He might turn in the dictionary to *annual*, *anniversary*, and *annuity*, but he must fall back on his acquired knowledge for such as, *biennial*, *centennial*, *millennium*, *perennial*, and *superannuate*. And having the list, very many teachers, as well as pupils, need help in the analysis.

The aim of this book has been to set down in an orderly and convenient form such facts as are needed by those who follow the State Course of Study.

Emphasis has been placed upon word analysis. The author believes that this has more value in education than is generally attributed to it. When Mr. Kennedy named his work on word analysis "What Words Say", he gave it the best possible title. Composite words have a wealth of meaning; each syllable is significant. And, as a rule, only to those who can read this significance does the word yield its full meaning. Accuracy is the mark of a scholar. Accuracy in speech and in the understanding of speech cannot be attained by those whose knowledge of words is vague and general. Pupils should early learn how to interpret *what words say*, and to discriminate carefully in the use of words, for these are the tools which they are to use in all the various departments for acquiring knowledge.

Normal, Ill., Aug. 30, 1904. E. W. Cavins.

INTRODUCTION

BY DR. EDWIN C. HEWETT.

I have long thought that the careful, discriminating study of words is much neglected in our schools. And I am glad to approve, and help to forward, anything that will promote such a study.

Not only will such a study improve a person's language greatly, but it will, at the same time, do much to improve the clearness and precision of his thinking; thought and language have a reciprocal effect.

If a child, while young, can be made to be interested in words themselves,—their origin, their exact meaning, their relations to each other and some of the changes in their meaning which result from their use,—he will be likely to retain that interest through life; it will be more likely to increase than to diminish.

It seems often to be assumed that a student can do nothing profitably with the study of words made up from Greek and Latin roots till he has acquired some mastery of those languages. But I know from experience and much observation that this is not true. Why should it be? Must one master Greek and Latin before he can understand that, in English words, *graph* means write; *ge* means earth; *phone* means sound; *cur* means run; *fin* means limit; *port* means carry, etc.?

And then having learned the meaning of the prefixes and suffixes, is it preposterous to train him to know the

etymological significance of a few hundred words by showing him how they are built up?

Of course, we know that many words in common use have shades of meaning quite different from, and in some cases almost opposite to, their literal significance. But will not the student be better able to understand these derived meanings by knowing their literal significance than in any other way? At any rate, I am fully persuaded that such a study of words as this book proposes can be made very profitable to those pupils for whose use it is prepared.

The teacher will find, however, that the teaching of this subject will require much careful labor on his part. The mere learning of the meaning of prefixes and suffixes and of the roots themselves, with the brief remarks on the meaning of some of the words, will need to be supplemented by a careful mastery of it all on his part. And to this must be added much thought of his own, together with careful research in the great dictionaries. But to the earnest and intelligent teacher, such thought and research will yield very rich fruit in his own thinking, and in his use of English speech.

I cheerfully commend the book as a move in the right direction; and as adapted, in my opinion, to do much to supply a serious lack in the present work of the schools.

Normal, Ill., Aug. 18, 1904. E. C. H.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. From the lists given in this book omit such words as in your opinion are beyond the vocabulary of your pupils.

2. All words given for the first month's work are either defined or illustrated below the lists. This is done to help make clear the method of showing their *literal* significance. Further along in each year's work only the most difficult words are explained. Insist that pupils in every case where it is possible define or illustrate so as to show the *literal* meaning, else much of the value of the study is lost.

And, moreover, the ordinary, or current meaning, *where it differs from the literal*, should be given. Very many of the words have various uses. Thorough work requires that these be illustrated. This necessitates a free use of the dictionary.

It is strongly urged that the pupils (with the aid of the teacher when necessary) try to find *an appropriate sentence to illustrate each word* and write the same in an orderly way in a note book for the purpose.

In work of this kind a teacher should not underrate the value of reviews. By this means fix facts on the minds of your pupils, especially the meanings of roots and prefixes. Since these meanings are given in a single word, reviews may proceed rapidly.

One convenient method of recitation in this subject is to send pupils to the blackboard without their books, assign them by turns words to be analyzed according to the examples given under "Directions to Pupils", and then let each pupil read to the class what he has written on the board.

DIRECTIONS TO PUPILS.

Given in the seventh and eighth years' work of the State Course of Study are 45 prefixes, 64 roots, and 33 suffixes,—in all 142 elements or component parts of words. In this book a list of words is furnished to illustrate each element, the average number of words in each list being about eleven, and the total number of different words analyzed, or partially analyzed, is over 1200.

TO ANALYZE A WORD.

1. Name its component parts—root, prefix, and suffix—and give the literal meaning of each.

2. Combine these meanings in a definition, *supplying additional words if necessary*, to make the sense complete. In exceptional cases, however, the exact literal meanings of the parts cannot be put together in a good definition. One or more of the parts must then be omitted entirely or represented by words which are not exactly literal.

3. Give an illustration of the use of the word.

(Caution: Carefully distinguish verbs, adjectives and nouns. Do not define adjectives as nouns or verbs, or vice versa. Do not, for illustration, say *audible* is *that which* can be *heard*; but rather say *audible* means *capable of* being *heard*.)

EXAMPLES.

avert: (1) *a*, away+*vert*, turn.
(2) To *turn away;* to ward off.
(3) The evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils.

deify: (1) *dei*, god+*fy*, to make.
(2) To *make* a *god* of; to praise and revere as if a deity.

(3) The people of India *deify* the Ganges River.

hostile: (1) *host*, enemy+*ile*, belonging to.

(2) *Belonging to* or having the characteristics of an *enemy*.

(3) Yon tower which rears its head so high invites the *hostile* winds.

portable: (1) *port*, carry+*able*, capable of.

(2) *capable of* being *carried* or moved from place to place; not stationary.

(3) A *portable* photograph gallery stopped for three days at the cross-roads near my home.

benefactor: (1) *bene*, good+*fact*, make, do+*or*, one who.

(2) *One who does good;* especially one who makes a charitable donation.

(3) "He is a true *benefactor* and alone worthy of honor who brings comfort where before was wretchedness, who dries the tear of sorrow."

A careful study of the five examples given above will reveal that to analyze words a pupil must—

1. Learn some *facts*—meanings of the component parts of words.

2. Be careful in putting these facts together to make a sensible definition.

3. Use the dictionary to find the ordinary, or current, use of a word.

4. Gather illustrations. This is not easy, but it should not be neglected, for it is the most practical feature of word analysis. Pupils should help each other, and the teacher may contribute when his help is needed. One good illustration for a difficult word might suffice the entire class.

PART ONE

Word Analysis.

SEVENTH YEAR.

FIRST MONTH.

a, ab, abs = from, away.

1. a *vert*, turn
2. ab *brevi* ate, short
3. ab *duct*, lead
4. ab *ject*, cast
5. ab *lut* ion, wash
6. ab *origin* es, beginning
7. ab *rupt*, break
8. ab *sorb*, suck in
9. ab *solve*, loosen
10. ab *use*, use.

2. To *shorten*, to take *from;* to make briefer.

3. To *lead away;* to carry off by force; to kidnap.

4. An *abject* person is one sunk to low condition (as if *cast from* the society of others).

5. An *ablution* is a *washing* or *cleansing;* especially a religious rite.

6. The inhabitants of a country *from* the *beginning*. The earliest inhabitants of which anything is known.

7. *Broken* or appearing as if broken *away* or off; as an *abrupt* cliff.

8. To *suck* up; to drink in. A brick will *absorb* a pint of water.

9. To *loosen* or set free, as *from* some duty or obligation.

10. To divert *from* the proper *use;* to misuse.

ambi, (amphi) = both, on both sides, around.

1. ambi *dextr* ous, right hand
2. ambi *ti* on, go
3. amphi *bi* ous, life
4. amphi *theatre*, view.

1. *Having* skill with *both* hands (as if both were *right hands*).

2. A *going around* or about, as of a candidate soliciting votes; eager for favors; strongly desirous.

3. *Living both* on land and in water. Frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, otters, and beavers are *amphibious.*

4. An *amphitheatre* is a building built circular so that spectators may *view* a performance from *both sides* or from all *around.*

bene = well, good.

1. bene *dict* ion, speak
2. bene *fact* ion, do
3. bene fact *or*, one who
4. bene *fic* ent, do
5. bene fic *ial*, pertaining to
6. bene *fit*, do
7. bene *vol* ent, will
8. beni *gn*, (genus) kind
9. beni gn *ant*, being
10. *nota* bene, note

1. The *act of speaking well* to or of; a blessing pronounced at the close of divine service.

2. The *act of doing* good; making a charitable donation.

4. *Doing* or effecting *good;* performing acts of kindness.

5. *Pertaining to* what *does good*, is useful or profitable.

6. A *good* deed *done;* an act of kindness.

7. *Willing* to *do good;* well-wishing; charitable.

8. *Good* and *kind* of heart; expressive of gentleness or kindness. Literally, of a *good kind.*

9. *Being kind* and gracious.

10. *Note well;* observe carefully; take notice. Usually abbreviated to N. B.

circum = around.

1. circum *fer* ence, carry
2. circum *flex*, bend
3. circum *locut* ion, speak
4. circum *navig* ate, sail
5. circum *scribe*, write, draw
6. circum *spect*, look
7. circum *sta* nce, stand
8. circum *vent*, come.

1. Think the *circumference* in the process of making;

carry the crayon *around* the circle to produce the *circumference.*

2. A *bending around;* a wave or bend of the voice embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable.

3. The *act of speaking* in a *round* about way; particularly a studied indirectness or evasiveness of speech.

4. The *act of sailing around;* especially the earth or globe.

5. To *draw* a bounding line *round*; hence to mark out the limits of.

6. *Looking around* on all sides; examining carefully.

7. That which attends or relates to (*stands around*, as it were,) an event, a person or a thing.

8. To *circumvent* one in any enterprise is to *come around* in an unexpected way for the purpose of gaining an advantage.

contra, (contro, counter) = against

1. contra *dict*, speak
2. contra *vene*, come
3. contra *st*, stand
4. counter *act*, do
5. counter *balance*, scales
6. contro *vers* y, turn

1. To *speak against;* to assert the opposite of.

2. To *come against;* to oppose.

3. To *stand against;* to set in opposition to, as two or more objects of a like kind with a view to showing their difference.

4. To act *against;* to *do* what hinders.

5. To *weigh against* with equal weight; equal weight, power or influence acting in opposition to.

6. A *turning against;* debate, contention.

ann = year.

1. annu *al*; relating to
2. anni *vers* ary, turn
3. annu *ity*, that which
4. *bi* ennial, two
5. *cent* ennial, hundred
6. *mille* nnium, thousand
7. *per* ennial, through
8. *super* annuate, beyond

1. *Relating to* a *year;* yearly.

2. *That* day *which returns* once a *year* commemorating some event.

3. A stated sum of money payable *yearly.*

4. Happening once in *two years;* lasting two years.

5. Consisting of or lasting a *hundred years.* Happening every hundred years.

6. A period or interval of a *thousand years.*

7. *Throughout* the *year;* lasting, perpetual.

8. Condition of being *beyond* the *years* of active service; impaired or disabled by length of years.

art = skill.

1. art *ist,* one who
2. arti *fic* ial, make
3. artist *ic,* relating to
4. art *less,* without

1. *One who* is *skilled* or adept in any of the fine arts.

2. Produced or *made* by *art* or *skill* rather than by nature.

3. *Relating* to *skill* in any field.

4. *Without skill;* especially without skill in fraud or deceit.

aster, (astr) = star.

1. aster *isk,* little
2. aster *oid,* form
3. astr *olog* er, speak.
4. astr *onomy,* distribute
5. *dis* aster, apart

1. Literally, a *little star;* a mark like a star used to refer to a note in the margin.

2. *Formed* like a *star.*

3. *One who speaks* about the *stars;* one who foretells events by the stars, or interprets the supposed influence of the stars.

4. The science which treats of the *distribution,* arrangement and size of heavenly bodies (*stars*).

5. An unfavorable aspect of a *star* or planet, hence an ill portent, a calamity.

aud = hear.

1. aud *ible*, capable of
2. audit *ory*, pertaining to
3. audit *ors*, those who
4. *in* audible, not

1. *Capable of* being *heard.*

2. *Pertaining to* the *hearing*, or the sense of hearing.

3. *Those who hear;* people who assemble for the purpose of hearing music or discourse.

4. *Not capable* of being *heard;* indistinct.

SECOND MONTH.

dis (dif) = apart, from, away.

1. dis *burse*, purse
2. dis *cord*, heart
3. dis *cuss*, shake
4. dif *fer*, bear
5. dif *fuse*, pour
6. dis *loc* ate, place
7. dis *miss*, send
8. dis *pel*, drive
9. dis *pose*, put
10. dis *rupt*, break
11. dis *sect*, cut
12. dis *tend*, stretch

1. To *disburse* money is to pay it out (*from* one's *purse*).

2. (Literally, *hearts apart.*) Want of harmony; not agreeing in opinion, or in action.

3. The *discussion* of a question *shakes* it *apart*, for a more thorough examination.

4. When two minds *differ*, one *bears* in one direction, the other in another, and thus they *bear apart.* They do not agree.

5. To *pour* out and cause to spread *apart*, as a fluid; to circulate; to scatter.

6. To *place apart* or out of proper position.

7. To *dismiss* a congregation is to *send* the people (or allow them to go) *apart* to their homes.

8. To *dispel* fear is to *drive* it *away.*

9. To *dispose* of property is to part with it (*put* it *apart* from one).

10. Rocks are *disrupted* when *broken apart.*

11. To *dissect* the eye of an ox is to *cut* it *apart*, for the purpose of examination.

12. To *distend* is to *stretch apart* or spread in all directions; to dilate, to expand.

extra = beyond.

1. Extra *ordin* ary, order, rule (*ary*, relating to). *Relating to* what is *beyond* or out of the common *rule* or *order*; exceptional, unusual.

2. Extra *vag* ant, *wander* (*ant*, ing). *Wandering beyond* bounds or out of the regular course; excessive.

inter = between, among, through.

1. inter *cede*, go
2. inter *cept*, take
3. inter *course*, run
4. inter *ject* ion, throw
5. inter *lop* er, run
6. inter *mingle*, mix
7. inter *pose*, place
8. inter *rogate*, ask
9. inter *sect*, cut
10. inter *val*, wall
11. inter *vene*, come
12. inter *view*, see

1. To *go between* parties for the purpose of reconciling those who differ; to plead in favor of another.

2. To seize or *take between* the starting point and destination; as to *intercept* a letter or messenger.

3. Frequent or habitual meeting or contact of one person with another (a *running between*, to and fro).

4. An *interjection* is a word *thrown* in *between* other words to express emotion or feeling.

5. An *interloper* is *one who runs* in *between* two parties to get the advantage which one would obtain from the other. One who intercepts and buys a basket of eggs between a farmer's wagon and a grocery store would, from the standpoint of the merchant, be an *interloper*.

6. To *mix between* or together.

7. To protect the eyes from a strong light *interpose* (*place between* the eyes and light) a shade.

8. To *interrogate* is to question. (The *questions* come *between* the answers.)

9. One line *intersects* another when it *cuts* through it, or *between* its parts.

10. An *interval* is an open space or stretch between things or limits. Formerly it meant a space *between walls.*

11. To *come between* persons, things, or events.

12. A mutual exchange of *views between* two or more people.

non = not, un.

The prefix *non-* may be joined to the leading word by means of a hyphen, or, in most cases, the hyphen may be dispensed with.

1. noncommittal
2. non compos mentis
3. nonconductor
4. nondescript
5. nonentity
6. nonessential
7. nonpareil
8. non-payment
9. nonplus
10. non-resident
11. nonsense
12. nonsuit

2. *Com*, with + *pos*, power + *mentis*, of mind. Literally, *not with power of mind.* Not of sound mind; not capable, mentally, of managing one's own affairs.

4. That which has *not* been *described;* difficult to describe; new, novel, odd.

5. *Entity* means thing or being; hence a *nonentity* is *no thing* or nothing. Often applied to a person or thing which counts for little or *nothing.*

9. *Plus* means more. Literally, a person is *nonplused* when he can do *no more*, or go no further; puzzled, confounded, embarrassed.

(It seems unnecessary to append definitions or illustrations to other words of the above list.)

per = through, thoroughly, by.

1. per *ambul* ate, walk
2. per *ceive*, take
3. per *cent*, hundred
4. per *col* ate, filter
5. per *enni* al, year
6. per *fect*, make
7. per *for* ate, bore
8. per *form*, form
9. per *fume*, smoke
10. per *mit*, let go
11. per *plex*, entangle
12. per *secute*, follow
13. per *sist*, stand
14. per *vade*, go
15. per *vert*, turn
16. per *vi* ous, way

1. To *walk through* or over. He got out of bed and *perambulated* the room for some minutes.

2. To *take* or obtain knowledge *through* the senses. To *take* with a *thorough* mental grasp; to understand.

3. *By* the *hundred.*

4. To pass *through;* as, a *filter* or strainer.

5. Lasting *through* the *year,* or through many years.

6. *Thoroughly made;* finished in every part; without blemish or defect.

7. To *bore through;* to make holes in; to pierce.

8. To *form thoroughly;* to execute, accomplish, or carry out.

9. "To *perfume* means literally to *smoke thoroughly.* Hence to impregnate or fill with scent or odor."—*Kennedy.*

10. By this *permit* we may *go through* the factory.

11. To *entangle thoroughly.* "Love with doubts *perplexes* still the mind."

12. To *follow* with persistence or *thoroughness.* To follow close after; specifically to afflict or harass on account of adherence to a particular creed. The early Christians suffered *persecution.*

13. To take a *thorough stand;* to continue steadily in some state or course of action; especially in spite of opposition.

14. To *go through;* to spread throughout the whole.

15. To turn in another direction; to *turn thoroughly* from a former course. "Blessings unused *pervert* into a waste."

16. *Having* a *way through.* "—— to have their way free and *pervious* to all places."

clud, clus = shut.

1. close
2. clos *et,* little
3. *con* clude, together
4. *dis* close, un
5. *en* close, in
6. *ex* clude, out
7. exclus *ion,* act of
8. *in* clude, within
9. *pre* clude, before
10. *re* cluse, back
11. *se* clude, aside
12. se clus *ion,* state of being

1. To *shut.*

2. A *small* side room in which clothing and other articles are kept *shut* away from view.

3. To bring to an end. Literally to *shut* in or *together* (obsolete); as, "The body of Christ was *concluded* in the grave."

4. To *un-shut;* to open or uncover; to make known.

9. To put an obstacle *before*, or in the way of, in order to *shut* out; to prevent or hinder.

10. One who is *shut* up (or has *shut* himself *back*) from the world or public view.

11. To *shut* off or keep apart or *aside*, as from company or society.

cor, cord = heart.

1. core
2. cordi*al*, relating to
3. *con* cord, with
4. cord *ate*, shaped
5. *dis* cord, apart
6. discord *ant*, being
7. *re* cord, again
8. cour *age*, having

1. The *heart* or innermost part of a thing; as the *core* of an apple.

2. *Relating to* the *heart;* hearty, sincere.

3. Heart *with heart;* hence unity of sentiment or harmony. "Love quarrels oft in *concord* end."

4. *Heart shaped;* as a *cordate* leaf.

5. Heart *apart* from *heart;* hence disagreement or want of harmony.

6. State of *being* out of harmony.

7. *Record;* through the Latin *recordari*, to remember (or know *again*). To get by *heart;* hence to register; to write or inscribe an authentic account of.

8. *Having heart;* hence bravery, calmness, firmness. (The heart is accounted the seat of bravery; hence the derivative sense of courage.)

corpus, corpor = body.

1. corpse
2. corps (pronounce core)
3. corpor *al*, relating to
4. corpu *lent*, full of
5. incorpor *ate*, make
6. corpus *cle*, small
7. corset
8. *habeas* corpus. You may have

1. The *body* only; hence a dead body.

2. A *body* of soldiers.

3. *Relating to* the *body;* as *corporal* punishment.

4. A *corpulent* person is fleshy; literally *full of body.*

5. To *make into* a *body* in the legal sense, so that a number of individuals may transact business legally as one person.

6. A *small body;* a minute particle.

7. In the middle ages, a close-fitting *body* garment, having sleeves and skirt.

8. Literally, *you may have the body.* A writ requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought into court that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated.

cura, curo = care.

1. cure
2. cur*able*, capable of
3. cur*ate*, one who
4. curi *ous*, full of
5. *mani* cure, hand
6. *ac* cur ate, to
7. *pro* cure, for
8. *se* cure, aside

1. To take *care* of; to restore to health.

2. *Capable of* being cured or restored by *care.*

3. *One who* has the *care* of souls; a parish priest.

4. Formerly, *curious* meant *full of care,* or careful, nice, precise; as, "Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used." Eager to learn; inquisitive.

5. To *care* for the *hands* and nails.

6. A thing is made *accurate* by giving *care to* it.

7. Literally, to *care for;* to look after; as, "I *procured* that rumor to be spread." To obtain; to get.

8 *Aside,* or free, from *care,* anxiety, or fear; safe.

THIRD MONTH.

pre = before.

1. pre *amble*, walk
2. pre *cede*, go
3. pre ced *ent*, that which
4. pre *cip* ice, head
5. pre *clude*, shut
6. pre *coc* ious, cook, ripe
7. pre *curs* or, run
8. pre *destinate*, to determine
9. pre *dict*, speak
10. pre *face*, say

11. pre *fer*, bring
12. pre *fix*, fasten
13. pre *judice*, judgment
14. pre *limin* ary, threshold
15. pre *mature*, ripe
16. pre *monit* ion, warning
17. pre *pare*, make ready
18. pre *posit* ion, place
19. pre *poster* ous, after
20. pre *scribe*, write

1. The introductory part of a discourse. Formerly *preamble* meant, to *walk* over *before*hand; as, "I will take a thorough view of those who have *preambled* this by path."

3. *That which* has *gone before.* A previous example or usage which has, in some measure at least, become established; as, a custom, habit, or rule.

4. A *head*long fall; an abrupt descent. Literally, *head foremost.*

5. See second month, page 16.

6. *Ripe* in understanding at an early age or *before* due time; as, a *precocious* child.

7. A *precursor* is a *forerunner.* That which precedes an event and indicates its approach.

8. To *determine before*hand by an unchangeable purpose or decree. "Whom He did foreknow He also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of His Son."

11. To *prefer* one thing to another is to *bring* or set it before the other in estimation. To hold in greater liking or esteem.

13. A *prejudgment* formed without due examination. "*Prejudice* is the child of ignorance."

14. Literally, *before* the *threshold.* Preceding or leading up to something more important; as *preliminary* arrangements.

18. A *preposition* is so called because usually *placed before* the word with which it is phrased.

19. Anything is *preposterous* when it is contrary to nature, reason, or common sense. Literally, having that *last* which ought to be *first*; as, the "cart before the horse".

20. To lay down *before*hand in *writing* as a rule of action. "*Prescribe* not us our duties."

re = back, again.

1. re *bound*, leap
2. re *cede*, go
3. re *claim*, call
4. re *cluse*, shut
5. re *cogn* ize, know
6. re con *struct*, build
7. re *course*, run
8. re *create*, make
9. re *cruit*, grow
10. re *cur*, run
11. re *flect*, bend
12. re *fresh*, new
13. re *hash*, chop
14. re im *burse*, purse
15. re *ject*, throw
16. re *juven* ate, young
17. re *lapse*, slip
18. re *late*, carry
19. re *lease*, loose
20. re *mit*, send
21. re *morse*, bite
22. re *nov* ate, new
23. re *pel*, drive
24. re *plen* ish, full
25. re *pulse*, drive
26. re *sult*, leap
27. re *sume*, take (up)
28. re *surrect* ion, rise
29. re *tain*, hold
30. re *tract*, draw

Use each of the above words in a sentence and illustrate its meaning, thus: A ball thrown against a brick wall will *rebound (leap back)*.

semi = half.

1. semicircle
2. semicolon
3. semidiameter
4. semilunar
5. semivowel
6. semiweekly

super = over, above, beyond.

1. super *annu* ate, year
2. super *cili* ous, pride
3. super *fic* ial, face
4. super *flu* ous, flow
5. super *natur* al, nature
6. super *numer* ary, number
7. super *pose*, put
8. super *script* ion, write
9. super *struct* ure, build.
10. super *vise*, see

1. A *superannuate* is one who has become impaired or disabled by length of years. Specifically, one living *beyond* the *years* of active service and allowed to retire on a pension.

2. Lofty with *pride*; *over*bearing. "A *supercilious* nabob of the east, haughty and purse-proud."

3. Literally, not extending below (i. e. in depth *beyond*)

the sur*face*; shallow. "She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things."

4. *Overflowing*; more than is needed; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

5. Being *beyond* or exceeding the powers of *nature*. Miracles were performed by *supernatural* power.

6. *Beyond* a stated or required *number*; as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

7. To *put over* or upon; as to *superpose* one rock upon another.

8. A *superscription* is a *writing over* or *upon*; especially an address on a letter.

9. A *superstructure* is something *built over* something else; particularly an edifice in relation to its foundation.

10. To *oversee*; as, to *supervise* the erection of a house.

tri = three.

1. tri *angle*, angle
2. tri *cuspid*, point
3. tri *cycle*, circle
4. tri *dent*, tooth
5. tri *enni* al, year
6. tri *gam* ist, marriage.
7. tri gon *ometry*, measure
8. tri *later* al, side
9. tri *nomi* al, term
10. trio
11. tri *pod*, foot
12. tri *sect*, cut
13. tri *syllable*, syllable
14. trium *vir*, man
15. tri *une*, one
16. tri *via* l, way

2. A *tricuspid* tooth has *three points.*

4. A *three-toothed* or three-pronged spear. Specifically, a fishing spear.

> "His nature is too noble for the world;
> He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*,
> Or Jove for his power to thunder."

6. A *trigamist* is one who has been *three* times *married;* especially one who has three wives or three husbands at the same time.

7. *Trigonometry* literally means *three angle measure.*

That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of sides and angles of triangles, and applies them to other figures.

9. A *trinomial* in algebra is a quantity consisting of *three terms.*

10. A *trio* is a musical composition in *three* parts.

11. A *tripod* has *three feet* or legs; as a three-legged table or stool, a three-footed kettle or vase.

14. A *triumvir* is one of *three men* united in office; specifically in ancient Rome.

15. The *triune* is *three* in *one*; the three-fold personality of one divine being,—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

16. *Trivial* formerly meant, pertaining to *three ways*; where three ways or roads cross; of the cross roads; hence, common, commonplace, such as may be picked up anywhere; ordinary; trifling; of little worth.

duc = lead, draw.

1. *ab* duct, away
2. *ad* duce, to
3. *aque* duct, water
4. *con* duct, with
5. *de* duct, from
6. duct *ile*, capable of
7. duke, a leader
8. *e* duc ate, out
9. *in* duce, into
10. in duce *ment*, that which
11. *intro* duce, into
12. *pro* duce, forth
13. *se* duce, aside
14. *re* duce, back

1. To *lead* or carry *away* wrongfully and usually by force; to kidnap; as, to *abduct* a child.

2. To *lead* or bring *to*; to bring forward or offer as an argument in a case. "I too prize facts and shall *adduce* nothing else."

3. An *aqueduct* is a *lead*way or artificial channel for conveying *water.*

4. A guide *conducts* a traveler when he goes *with* him and, in a sense, *leads* him along a safe route.

5. To *deduct* is to take *from*; to *draw* away.

6. A *ductile* metal is one *capable of* being *drawn* into wire; as, copper, platinum, steel, etc.

8. To develop mentally and morally by instruction. *Educate* literally means to *lead* forth, to *draw out.*

11. An *introduction* is the initial step which *leads* people *into* one another's acquaintance.

14. (1) To *lead* or bring *back* to a former state; as,

"It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust."

(2) To bring to any specific state or form.

fac, fact = do, make.

(fec. fic, fy, fea, fash are variations.)

1. fact
2. fact *ory*, place where
3. facil *ity*, quality of
4. *bene* fact or, good
5. *manu* fact ure, hand
6. *ef* fect, (ex.) out
7. *per* fect, thoroughly
8. *im* perfect, not
9. *arti* ficial, skill
10. *bene* ficial, good
11. *sacri* fice, sacred
12. *paci* fic, peace
13. feat
14. *de* feat, un
15. feas *ible*, capable of
16. fashion.

1. A ***fact*** is something *done* or brought to pass.

3. ***Quality*** of being easily *done.*

5. ***Manufacture*** formerly meant to *make* by *hand.*

6. An ***effect*** is something worked *out*, or *done.*

7. A thing is ***perfect*** when *thoroughly made*, or *finished.*

11. ***Sacrifice*** literally means to *make sacred;* to set apart as sacred.

12. ***Pacific*** means pertaining to *peace;* suited to *make* or restore peace.

13. A ***feat*** is an act, a deed, an exploit; something *done.*

14. To ***defeat*** means to overcome or vanquish. Literally to *un do.*

16. The ***fashion*** of a thing is, in a sense, the *make* of it.

NOTE.—***fy***, meaning to make, is found as a suffix in derivatives too numerous to mention; as, purify (to *make pure*), rarefy (to *make rare*), classify (to *make* or put into a *class*), etc.

fer, ferr = carry, bear, bring.

1. *circum* fer ence, around
2. *con* fer, together
3. *dif* fer, apart
4. fert *ile*, capable of
5. *of* fer, (ob) near
6. *pro* (f) fer, forth
7. *re* fer, back
8. re fer *ee*, one who
9. *suf* fer, (sub) under
10. *trans* fer, across

1. See first month, page 10.

2. When two or more persons *confer* they *bring together* opinions and facts on some special subject.

3. See second month, page 13.

5. To *bring near* to; to present for acceptance; as, to *offer* one's services.

6. To *bring* or put *forward*; to hold *forth* so that a person may take; as, to *proffer* a gift.

7. To direct for information. Literally, to *carry back;* as, "Mahomet *referred* his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made."

9. To *suffer* is to *bear under;* to undergo.

NOTE.—*Ferr* is an irregular Latin verb the principal parts of which are: *fero, ferre, tuli, latus.* The last form is found in a number of English words; as, dilate, elate, legislate, relate, superlative, translate. The meaning of the root in these words, as in the ten given above, is *bear, carry*, or *bring.*

fest = feast.

1. fest *al.* *Pertaining to* a *feast*, a holiday or celebration.

2. fest *ive.* *Pertaining to* or becoming a *feast*; festal, joyous, gay.

3. festival. A time of *feasting* or celebration.

4. festivity. Joyousness, gayety, such as becomes a *feast.*

5. festoon. Originally an ornament for decoration at a *feast.*

6. fête. Modern French, equivalent of *feast.*

FOURTH MONTH.

uni = one.

1. unit, one
2. un *ity*, ness
3. un *ion*, state of being
4. unite
5. *dis* unite, not
6. *re* unite, again
7. un *anim* ous, mind
8. unanim *ity*, state of being
9. uni *corn*, horn
10. uni *form*, form
11. uni *son*, sound
12. uni *verse*, turn
13. unique
14. onion

9. The *unicorn* is a fabulous *one-horned* animal.

12. The *universe* consists of all things considered as *one* whole.

13. A thing is *unique* when it is the only *one* of its kind.

14. *Onion* comes from the Latin *unio*, which means *oneness*; also a single pearl of large size resembling the onion.

anti = against, opposed to.

1. anti *climax*, ladder
2. anti *christ*, Christ
3. anti *dote*, give
4. anti *path* y, feel
5. anti *pod* es, foot
6. anti *thesis*, place
7. anti *slave* ry, slave
8. anti *soci* al, companion

1. An *anti climax* is *opposed to* or in contrast with a *climax*. In rhetoric it is a figure or fault of style consisting of an abrupt descent (down the *ladder*) from stronger to weaker expressions.

3. An *antidote* is something *given* to counteract (act *against*) poison or disease.

5. Those who live at *opposite* points on the globe so that their *feet* are directly toward each other are *antipodes*. Figuratively, things opposed to each other.

6. In rhetoric an *antithesis* is a figure of speech which consists of one idea *placed against* another; a contrast.

8. A person is *antisocial* when he is averse or *opposed to* society, social intercourse or *companionship*.

dia = across, through, between.

1. dia*gon* al, angle
2. dia *gram*, writing
3. dia *lect*, speech
4. dia *log*, speech
5. dia *meter*, measure
6. dia *pason*, all
7. dia *phragm*, fence

1. A *diagonal* is a line *across* from *angle* to *angle*.

2. A *diagram* is that which is marked out by lines drawn or *written* across; as, a figure, a plan.

3. *Dialect* is *speech* or language by means of which ideas are communicated (*across*) from one to another.

6. The *diapason* is one of certain stops in the organ, so called because it extends *through all* notes of the scale.

7. The *diaphragm* is a membranous partition or *fence between* the thorax and abdomen.

en = on.

1. en *dorse*, back
2. en *grave*, carve
3. en *throne*, throne
4. en *list*, list

1. To *endorse* a check is to write one's name *on* the *back* of it.

NOTE.—*en* in most words is the equivalent of the Latin *in*, meaning in, into, within; as in encage, encase, encircle, enclose, encourage, enrage, enroll, entangle, entice, entomb, entrap, entwine, envelop, enwrap.

foli = leaf.

1. foliage. A cluster of *leaves*.
2. folio. A *leaf*-sheet folded once.
3. foil. A thin *leaf* of metal.
4. *tre*foil. A plant with *three leaves*; as, clover.
5. *port*-folio. A case for *carrying* loose *leaves* of paper.

fort, forc = strong.

1. fort
2. forti *fy*, make
3. fortr *ess*
4. *ef* fort, (ex.) out
5. forti *tude*, quality of
6. force
7. forc *ible*, capable of
8. *en* force, on
9. *com* fort, with
10. *piano* forte, soft

1. A *fort* is a *strong*hold.

2. To *make strong;* to strengthen or secure by means of forts, batteries, or other military works.

3. *Ess* is a feminine ending. A "maiden fortress" is a fortification which has never been taken. A *fortress* is a very strong fort.

4. An *effort* is a putting *out* of one's *strength* for the accomplishment of some end.

5. *Fortitude* is *strength* or firmness of mind in meeting danger, pain, or adversity.

6. *Force* is *strength* in general, physical, mental, moral.

9. To *comfort* is to *strengthen* with hope and cheer; to give consolation to.

10. The *piano forte* is an instrument having both *soft* and loud (*strong*) tones. The name is generally shortened to *piano.*

fract, frang = break.

1. frail
2. frail*ty*, quality
3. fract*ure*, that which
4. fract*ion*, that which
5. fract*ious*, quality of
6. frag*ile*, capable of
7. frag*ment*, that which
8. *in*fringe, in

1. A thing is *frail* when it is easily *broken.*

2. *Frailty* is a *quality* of things easily *broken.*

3. A *fracture* is a *break;* as of a bone.

4. A *fraction* is a part, as if *broken* off.

5. A *fractious* person is one apt to *break* out into a passion.

6. "The stalk of ivy is tough and not *fragile*" (*capable of* being *broken*).—*Bacon.*

7. A *fragment* is *that which* is *broken* off.

8. To *infringe* is to *break in* upon; to trespass on another's rights.

frater, fratr = brother.

1. fratern *al*, pertaining to
2. fratern *ity*, that which
3. fratern *ize*, make
4. frater
5. friar
6. friary

1. *Fraternal* means *brotherly;* like brothers.

2. An organization in *which* the members hold one another in *brotherly* relations.

3. To *fraternize* means to *make* a *brother* of; to receive into a fraternity.

4. *Frater.* A *brother*; especially a monk.

5. *Friar.* A *brother* of any religious order, but especially one of certain monastic orders of the Roman Catholic church.

6. *Friary.* A home for friars (*brothers*); a monastery.

FIFTH MONTH.

mono = one, single, alone, solitary.

1. mon *arch*, rule
2. mono *gam* ist, marriage
3. mono *gram*, write
4. mono *logue*, speak
5. mono *mania*, mind
6. mo *nomi* al, term
7. mono *poly*, sell
8. mono *syllable*, syllable
9. mono *the* ism, God
10. mono *tone*, tone, sound

1. A *monarch* is a *sole* or supreme *ruler.*

2. A *monogamist* is *one who* believes in *marriage* with *one* person only.

3. A *monogram* is a single character formed of two or more letters interwoven (as if done at *one writing*).

4. A *speak*ing by *one* person.

5. *Monomania* is a derangement of *mind* in regard to a *single* subject only.

6. A *monomial* in algebra is a quantity which consists of a *single term.*

7. A *monopoly* is the sole (or *single*) right to *sell* a certain article, or to sell it at a given place.

9. *Monotheism* is the doctrine of belief that there is but *one God.*

10. A *monotone* is a *single tone* without harmony or variation in pitch.

para = aside, beside, simila·

1 para *ble* (ballo), throw
2. para *graph*, write
3. par *allel*, one another
4. para *phrase*, speak
5. para *site*, feed
6. par en *thesis*, put

1. A *parable* is a short fictitious narrative placed (*thrown*) *beside* something which it is intended to illustrate.

2. A *paragraph* was originally a mark or note of comment *written beside* the line or place where a division should be made; now a distinct part of a discourse or writing.

3. *Parallel* lines extend *beside one another.*

4. *Paraphrasing* is telling (*speaking*) the *same* thing in other words.

5. A *parasite* is an animal or plant which lives *beside* or in another organism on which it *feeds.*

6. Marks of *parenthesis* are often used for a word, phrase, clause, or sentence *put in* by way of explanation to what it stands *beside.*

peri = around.

1. peri *anth*, flower
2. peri *cardium*, heart
3. peri *meter*, measure
4. peri *tone* um, stretch
5. peri *oste* um

1. The *perianth* is the floral envelope *around* the *flower.*

2. The *pericardium* is the membrane which *surrounds* the *heart.*

3. The *perimeter* of a figure is the outer boundary or *measure around* it.

4. The *peritoneum* is the membrane which is *stretched around* the abdomen.

5. The *periosteum* is the membrane *around* the *bones.*

syn (syl, sym) = with, together.

1. syl *lable*, take
2. sym *pathy*, feel
3. sym *phony*, sound
4. syn *chron* ous, time
5. syn *onym*, name
6. syn *ops* is, view
7. syn *thesis*, put, place

1. Literally, a *syllable* is two or more sounds *taken together*, or uttered by one impulse of the voice. Many syllables, however, comprise but one sound.

2. *Sympathy* is *feeling with* another, especially his sorrows and misfortunes.

3. A *symphony* is a *sounding together;* a harmony of sounds.

4. *Synchronous.* Happening or existing at the *same time.*

5. *Synonym.* Literally, a word having the *same name.* But it is applied to words of like or kindred meaning.

6. A *synopsis* is a *view* of the whole *together.* A summary giving a general view of some subject.

7. The *putting* of two or more things *together. Synthesis* is the opposite of analysis.

tele = far (distance).

1. tele *gram*, write
2. tele *graph*, write
3. tele *pathy*, feel
4. tele *meter*, measure
5. tele *phone*, sound
6. tele *scope*, view

1. A *telegram* is a message transmitted (*written*) from *afar.*

3. *Telepathy* is the sympathetic communication at a *distance* of one mind with another; not by the ordinary methods, but through *feeling.*

4. *Telemeter.* An instrument for *measuring distances* in surveying.

liber = free.

1. liber *al*, relating to
2. *il* liberal, not
3. liberal *ity*, quality of
4. liber *ate*, act of
5. liberat *or*, one who
6. liber *ty*, state of being
7. liberal *ize*, make
8. *de*liver, from
9. deliver *er*, one who
10. deliver *y*, act of

1. *Liberal.* Relating to or possessing a *free* and generous heart.

3. *Liberality* is the quality of being *free* or generous.

7. To *liberalize* is to *make free*, as to free from narrow views or prejudices.

8. To *deliver* means to set *free from* bondage or restraint.

liter = letter.

1. letter
2. letters
3. liter *ary*, pert. to
4. liter *ate*, condition of
5. *il* literate, not
6. *al* literation, (ad) to
7. liter *al*, relating to
8. *ob* literate, against

1. *Letter* (from L. linere, to besmear); so called because smeared on parchment and not cut on wood.

2. *Letters* usually means literature in general; hence knowledge gained from books; literary culture.

6. *Alliteration* is a repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close succession. Examples: "A whole fleet of *b*ulky *b*ottomed *b*oats." "What a *t*ale of *t*error now *t*heir *t*urbulency *t*ells." Literally, *letter to letter.*

8. In *obliterate*, *ob* means *against* or the reverse. The reverse of *besmear* is to rub off; hence to *obliterate* means to rub out, to erase.

NOTE.—Other words from the same root are, literally, illiteracy, literati, literature, literalize, literalist.

man (manus) = hand.

1. *bi* mana, two
2. e man *cip* ate, take
3. man *acle*, cuff
4. man *euver*, work
5. man (n) *er*, relating to
6. manu *al*, pert. to
7. manu*fact* ory, make
8. manu *script*, write

1. *Bimana* is a term applied to man as a special order of mammalia. Animals having *two hands.*

2. To *emancipate* a slave is to *take* him *out* of the *hands* of his master.

3. The word *manacle* comes from *manicula*, which means *handcuff.*

4. Literally, *maneuver* means a *working* with the *hands*. To make adroit and artful moves; as, of an army.

5. *Manner relates to* the way of *handling* or doing things.

6. *Manual*. Performed, made, or used by the *hands;* as manual labor, manual arts.

mater = mother.

1. *alma* mater, foster
2. matern *al*, pert. to
3. matern *ity*, state of being
4. matri *cide*, kill
5. metro *polis*, city
6. metropolit *an*, relating to
7. matron
8. matron *ly*, like

1. Literally, *alma mater* means *foster mother*. It is applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained.

5. *Metropolis* means *mother city;* the chief city of a state or country. Chicago is the metropolis of Illinois.

6. *Metropolitan*. *Relating to* the metropolis; as, a metropolitan newspaper.

7. A *matron* is a woman with *motherly* duties; as the *matron* of a school or hospital.

SIXTH MONTH.

able = capable of, fit to be.

1. *ar* able, plow
2. *cap* able, take, hold
3. *dur* able, last, hard
4. *lia* ble, bind
5. *mut* able, change
6. *laud* able, praise
7. *port* able, carry
8. *soci* able, companion
9. *ten* able, hold
10. *us* able, use.

1. *Arable* land is *capable* of being *plowed*.

2. A *capable* mind can *take* and *hold* ideas (understand and remember).

4. One is *liable* for a debt when legally *bound* to pay it.

7. A *portable* library is one fitted for being *carried* from place to place.

9. *Tenable* ground for argument is ground which is *capable of* being *held* or maintained.

acy = state of being, office of.

1. *celib* acy, unmarried
2. *delic* acy, pleasing
3. *magistr* acy, master
4. *obdur* acy, hard
5. *obstin* acy, firmly set
6. *pap* acy, pope
7. *intim* acy, inmost
8. *intric* acy, entangle

1. *Celibacy* is the *state of being unmarried;* especially that of a bachelor or of one bound by vows not to marry.

3. *Magistracy.* The *office of master;* of one clothed with power, as a civil officer.

4. *Obduracy* is the *state of being hardened,* especially against moral influences; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked.

6. The *papacy* is the *office of* the *pope.*

7. *Intimacy* is the *state of being inmost* or near in relationship.

an = pertaining to.

This suffix is seldom used except with names of countries and states. It means, *pertaining to* what is of that country or state; as, American history, American products, American people.

1. African
2. Alaskan
3. Armenian
4. Australian
5. Bolivian
6. Bulgarian
7. Corsican
8. European
9. Georgian
10. Hawaiian
11. Indian
12. Mexican
13. Ohioan
14. Persian
15. Russian
16. amphibian
17. republican
18. metropolitan

16. *Amphibian: amphi,* both (two); *bi,* life; *an,* pertaining to: *pertaining to two* kinds of *life;* i. e. life on the land and in the water. Frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, walruses, otters, beavers, etc., are *amphibians,* because they can live in water (for a time at least) and on land.

18. *Metropolitan. Pertaining to* the *mother city.* (See fifth month's work, page 32.)

ary = one who, that which.

1. ad *vers* ary, turn
2. *anni* vers ary, year
3. *antiqu* ary, ancient
4. *drom* ed ary, run
5. *miss* ion ary, send
6. *e* miss ary, out
7. *not* ary, note
8. *sal* ary, salt
9. *secret* ary, secret

1. Literally, an *adversary* is *one who turns toward* another (to oppose him); hence, one who turns against another.

2. *That* day *which returns* each *year* commemorating some event is an *anniversary*.

3. An *antiquary* is *one who* collects and examines old *(ancient)* things; as, coins, medals, weapons.

4 A *dromedary* is a thorough-bred Arabian camel of more than ordinary speed and bottom; hence well adapted for *running*.

5. A *missionary* is *one who* is *sent* on a mission; especially one sent to propagate religion.

6. An *emissary* is *one who* is *sent out;* especially one sent on secret business, as a spy. "I am charged with being an *emissary* to France."—*Robert Emmet.*

7. A *notary* was formerly *one whose* vocation was to make *notes* or memoranda of acts of others. Now, a public officer usually spoken of as notary public.

8. A *salary* was formerly an allowance (*that which* was) given to soldiers with which to buy *salt.*

9. A *secretary* was formerly *one who* was intrusted with the private or *secret* matters of his chief. One employed to do clerical work.

Ary is also a suffix of adjectives, meaning *relating to;* as in, arbitrary, contrary, culinary, exemplary, antiquary, hereditary, military, primary, revolutionary, solitary, secondary, visionary.

Ary also means *place where;* as in, granary, infirmary, library, seminary, sanctuary.

ate = having.

1. *corpor* ate, body
2. de *sper* ate, hope
3. ef *femin* ate, woman
4. *fortun* ate, luck
5. in *anim* ate, breath
6. *cord* ate, heart
7. *cruci* ate, cross
8. *cuspid* ate, point
9. *dent* ate, tooth
10. *glomer* ate, ball
11. *labi* ate, lip
12. *lun* ate, moon
13. *pin* (n) ate, feather
14. *serr* ate, saw
15. *sagitt* ate, arrow
16. *stell* ate, star

1. *Corporate* means *having* a *body*. (See incorporate, second month, page 18.)

2. *Having* no *hope;* as, "Continued misfortune had rendered him *desperate*."

3. *Effeminate. Having* the qualities of a *woman;* soft, delicate, to an unmanly degree. Applied to men.

5. *Inanimate. Not having breath;* without life.

6. *Cordate. Having* the shape of a *heart;* as a cordate leaf.

pel, puls = drive.

1. *com* pel, together
2. compuls *ion*, act of
3. *dis* pel, apart
4. *ex* pel, out
5. expuls *ion*, act of
6. *im* pel, on
7. *im* pulse, on
8. pulse
9. *pro*pel, forward
10. *re*pel, back
11. *re*pulse, back
12. repuls *ive*, quality

1. To *compel*, literally means to *drive together;* as a herd (a Latinism and rare). To *drive* or urge with force.

8. The *pulse* is caused by *driving* the blood through the arteries.

12. A person is *repulsive* when he has *qualities* which tend to *drive* others *back* or away.

pend, pens = hang.

1. *ap* pend, to
2. append *age*, that which
3. *de* pend, from
4. depend *ent*, one who
5. depend *ence*, state or quality of
6. *in* dependence, not
7. independ*ent*, one who
8. *im* pend, over
9. pend *ant*, that which
10. pendulum
11. *per* pendicular, through
12. *sus* pend, under
13. suspend *ers*, that which
14. suspens *ion*, state of

1. *Append.* To *hang* or attach *to.*

2. An *appendage* is *that which hangs to* something as a part of it. "This little pensive *appendage* or tender (the moon) to our fuming engine of an earth."—*De Quincey.*

3. *Depend.* To *hang from;* to be fastened or attached to something above; to rely upon.

4. A *dependent* is *one who hangs* (figuratively), or relies on another for support.

8. *Impend.* To *hang over*, be ready to fall; threaten. "We seriously consider the dreadful judgments that now *impend* the nation."—*Penn.*

9. A *pendant* is *that which hangs* from something else; as, an earring or a tassel.

10. The *pendulum* of a clock *hangs* and swings to and fro.

11. A plumb line is a line *perpendicular* to the horizon, *hanging* (*through* the air).

12. *Suspend.* To *hang under* or from beneath.

13. *Suspenders* are *that* from *which* trousers are *hung.*

ped (pod) = foot.

1. *anti* podes, against
2. *bi* ped, two
3. *centi* ped, hundred
4. *ex* pedite, out
5. expedi *ent*, that which
6. *im* pede, in
7. impedi *ment*, that which
8. ped *al*, pertaining to
9. peddl *er*, one who
10. pede *stal*, stand
11. pedestr *ian*, one who
12. pedun *cle*, little
13. *quadru* ped, four
14. *tri* pod, three
15. *octo* pus, eight
16. pedi*gree*, crane

1. See fourth month, page 25.

2. *Biped.* A *two-footed* animal, as man.

3. *Centiped.* An animal so called from having a great many *feet* (indefinitely a *hundred*).

4. *Expedite.* Literally, to take the *feet out* of entanglement; hence, to hasten.

6. *Impede.* Literally, to entangle the *feet.* To obstruct the progress, motion, or effect of.

8. The *pedal* is something made to be moved by the *feet*.

9. A *peddler*, literally, is a trader *who* travels on *foot*.

10. *Pedestal*. That which forms the base (*standing* place for the *feet*) of a statue, column, vase, etc.

12. A *peduncle* is a (*little*) *foot*stalk of a flower or leaf.

15. An *octopus* is an *eight-footed* or armed cuttlefish.

16. *Pedigree* means, literally, *crane's foot*. Why so called is uncertain, but supposed to be on account of a fancied resemblance of the lines of a pedigree, as drawn out on paper, to a crane's foot. (Compare *crow's foot*, applied to the lines of age about the eyes.)

pon, pos = place, put.

1. *ap* position, to
2. *com* pose, together
3. compos *ite*, being
4. composit *ion*, act of
5. compon *ent*, that which
6. *com* pound, together
7. *de* pose, down
8. *de* posit, down (away)
9. deposit *ory*, place where
10. *dis* pose, apart
11. *ex* pose, out
12. *im* pose, upon
13. *inter* pose, between
14. *im* post, upon
15. im post *or*, one who
16. *op* pose, (ob.) against
17. oppos *ite*, being
18. posit *ion*, state of being
19. *pro*pose, before
20. *trans* pose, across

1. One word is in *apposition* to another when it is *placed* near *to* it, by way of explanation.

3. *Being* made by *putting together* separate parts or elements; as, a *composite* flower.

5. One of the several parts or elements *which*, when *placed together*, form the whole, is a *component* part.

6. To *compound* is to *put* or mix *together* two or more elements or ingredients.

8. To *put away* for safe keeping; as, to *deposit* money in a bank.

10. To *dispose* of anything is to *put* it *apart* from one; to get rid of it.

11. To *place out* where all may see; to uncover; as, to *expose* fraud.

15. An *impostor* is *one who puts* burdens *on* others; commonly applied to one who assumes a character for the purpose of deceiving others.

18. *Position.* The manner in which a thing is *placed;* the *state of being placed.*

20. To *transpose* a quantity from one side of an equation to another is to *place* it *across.*

SEVENTH MONTH.

ic = pertaining to.

1. *arct* ic, bear
2. *aromat* ic, spice
3. *civ* ic, citizen
4. *class* ic, first class
5. *com* ic, revelry
6. *democrat* ic, rule of the people
7. *despot* ic, master
8. *domest* ic, house
9. *empir* ic, experience
10. *metr* ic, measure
11. *numer* ic, number
12. *phon* ic, sound
13. *prosa* ic, prose
14. *plast* ic, form
15. *graph* ic, write

1. *Arctic* literally means *pertaining to* the *Bear;* i. e. the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; hence, pertaining to the northern polar regions.

2. *Aromatic. Pertaining to* an agreeable or *spicy* odor; fragrant.

3. One's *civic* duties are those *pertaining to* him as a *citizen,* in distinction from those as a soldier.

4. *Classic pertains to* what is *first class* in literature or art, especially that of the Greeks and Romans.

5. *Comic pertains to revelry;* to what provokes mirth; as a *comic* song.

9. *Empiric pertains to experience,* or what is founded on experience; relying on or guided by practical experience rather than scientific knowledge.

13. *Prosaic* means *pertaining to prose;* especially to that which lacks animation or interest.

14. *Plastic* means *pertaining to* the process of *forming* or modeling; capable of being moulded into a desired form.

15. *Graphic* means *pertaining to* the art of *writing* or drawing. A *graphic* illustration is generally in the form of a drawing.

id = (ness) quality, condition.

1. *ac* id, sour
2. *flor* id, flower
3. *flu* id, flow
4. *frig* id, cold
5. in *sip* id, taste
6. in *trep* id, tremble
7. *luc* id, light
8. *morb* id, disease
9. *pal*(l) id, pale
10. *splend* id, shine
11. *tep* id, warm
12. *torr* id, parch
13. *torp* id, numb
14. *viv* id, life

1. The distinguishing *quality* of *acid* is its *sour*ness.

2. Having the *quality* or appearance of *flowers;* specifically, flushed with red; as a *florid* countenance.

5. That which is *insipid* has *not* those *qualities* which affect the *taste;* tasteless.

6. An *intrepid* person is brave and daring; he does *not tremble* with *fear.*

13. *Torpid. Benumbed;* insensible; inactive; as an animal in hibernation, when it passes its time in sleep.

ity = state or quality of being.

1. *alacr* ity, lively
2. *brev* ity, short
3. *enm* ity, enemy
4. *fidel* ity, faith
5. *mortal* ity, death
6. *rotund* ity, wheel
7. *sanct* ity, holy
8. *seren* ity, calm
9. *tranquil* (l)ity, quiet
10. *un* ity, one
11. *util* ity, use
12. *veloc* ity, swift

5. *Mortality. State of being* subject to *death;* frequency of death; hence the death-rate.

ive = one who, that which.

1. ad *ject* ive, throw
2. *alter* native, other
3. *capt* ive, take
4. con *nect* ive, bind
5. ex *ecut* ive, follow
6. ex *plet* ive, fill
7. *fugit* ive, flee
8. in *finit* ive, limit
9. loco*mot*ive, move
10. *nat* ive, born
11. *negat* ive, deny
12. *posit* ive, place

1. (*ad*, to) An *adjective* is a word *which* is added (*thrown*) *to* a noun to qualify its meaning.

2. *Alternative* in the plural means two things of *which one* or the *other* may be taken as a choice.

5. The *executive* of a state or nation is the *one whose* duty it is to *follow out* the decrees of the law making bodies; i. e. to see that the laws are obeyed.

6. An *expletive* is *that* word *which fills out* the sentence that contains it; as an *expletive* adverb.

8. (*in*, not) An *infinitive* is *that* verb *which* is *not limited* by person and number.

9. (*loco*, place) A *locomotive* is *that which* can *move* cars from *place* to place.

12. The *positive* is *that which* has a real standing *place*. Not admitting of doubt; definitely laid down; clearly stated.

ment = act of, that which.

1. com *ple* ment, fill
2. *fila* ment, thread
3. *frag*ment, break
4. *gar*ment, protect
5. im*pedi* ment, foot
6. in*duce*ment, lead
7. *liga* ment, bind
8. *monu* ment, remind
9. *orna* ment, deck
10. re*fresh* ment, new

1. *That which fills* or *completes*.

2. A *filament* is *that which* is *thread*like; as, the filament of silk, or flax.

5. Literally, an *impediment* is *that which* entangles the *feet;* hence, that which hinders or interferes.

10. *Refreshments* consist of *that which* makes one fresh or *new again*.

tang, tact, tig = touch.

1. *con* tact, together
2. contag*ion*, act of
3. contag *ious*, quality of
4. contamin *até*, to make
5. contigu *ity*, state of being
6. contigu*ous*, quality of
7. *en* tire, not
8. *in* teger, not
9. integr *al*, relating to
10. integr *ity*, state of being
11. tact,
12. *in* tact, not
13. tact *ile*, relating to
14. tang*ent*, that which
15. tang *ible*, capable of
16. *in* tangible, not

1. The coming *together* of two bodies; *touching*.

2. The *act of* communicating disease by the *touch*.

3. Having the *quality of* being imparted by *touch;* catching; as, *contagious* diseases.

4. To *contaminate* is to make impure by mixture (*touching together*).

5. *Contiguity* is the *state of being* within *touching* distance.

7. *Entire.* Whole or complete; *not touched*.

8. An *integer* is a complete or *not touched* whole; a whole number.

10. *State* of *being untouched* or unimpaired; freedom from corruption or impurity; as, *integrity* of character.

11. *Tact* is skill in *touching;* nice perception or discernment in dealing with others.

12. *Intact. Not touched*, especially by anything that misplaces, harms, or defiles.

13. *Tactile. Relating to* the sense of *touch*.

14. A *tangent* is a line *which touches* a curve.

15. Anything is *tangible* when it is *capable of* being *touched*, or perceived by senses.

tempor = time.

1. contempor *ary*, one who
2. contemporane*ous*, quality of
3. *ex* tempore, out
4. tempor *al*, relating to
5. tempor *ary*, that which
6. temporari *ly*, state of being
7. tempor *ize*, do
8. tense
9. tempus *fugit*, flies

1. (*con*, together) *One who* lives at the same *time together* with another is his *contemporary;* occurring or existing at the same time.

3. *Extempore* means, literally, *out* of the *moment.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation.

4. *Relating to time* as opposed to eternity; earthly, transient; as, our *temporal* affairs.

5. *That which* lasts for a brief *time* only; not permanent; as, a *temporary* scaffolding.

7. To *temporize* is to comply with the *time* or occasion; to yield to the current of opinion or circumstances; to "*do* as the *times* do".

8. The modification of verbs to indicate *time*, is called *tense.*

9. *Tempus fugit* is a Latin phrase frequently met with in English. It means, literally, *time flies.*

ten, tent, tain = hold.

1. *abs* tain, from
2. *con* tain, together
3. *de* tain, from
4. detent *ion*, act of
5. *main* tain, hand
6. *re* tain, back
7. *sus* tain, (sub) under
8. ten *ant*, one who
9. tenet
10. ten *able*, capable of
11. ten*acious*, quality of
12. ten*ure*, that which

1. To *abstain* from drink is to *hold from* it, to refrain voluntarily.

2. A vessel *contains* a liquid when it *holds* its particles *together.*

3. To *detain* the wages of a laborer is to *hold* them *from* him after they are due.

5. *Maintain* literally means to *hold* by the *hand;* to preserve from falling. To hold fast; to keep in possession; as, to *maintain* one's ground in battle.

7. *Sustain.* To *hold* up from *beneath;* to uphold; to support; to endure.

8. A *tenant* is *one who holds* land under another.

9. A *tenet* is an opinion or doctrine *held* as true.

10. *Tenable. Capable of* being *held;* as ground taken for argument.

11. *Tenacious.* Having the *quality* of *holding* fast.

12. One's *tenure* of office is *that* time during *which* he *holds* office.

terr = earth.

1. *in* ter, in
2. inter *ment*, act of
3. *sub* terranean, under
4. terr *ace*, that which
5. terra *cotta*, baked
6. terrestri *al*, relating to
7. terr *ier*, that which
8. territ *ory*, relating to
9. *Medi* terranean, middle
10. Terra del *Fuego*, fire
11. Terre *Haute*, high
12. terra *firma*, firm

1. To bury *in* the *earth;* as a dead body.

3. Situated or occurring *under* the surface of the *earth;* as *subterranean* forests—buried forests.

4. A *terrace* is a long mound or raised portion of *earth.*

5. *Terra cotta* is literally *baked earth.* A species of hard pottery used in building; ornamentation.

6. *Terrestrial. Relating to* the *earth,* earthly.

7. A *terrier* is one of a small breed of dogs, named from their propensity to scratch the ground or *earth* in pursuit of prey.

8. *Territory. Relating to* the *earth;* a large extent or tract of land.

9. The Mediterranean Sea is so called because situated in the *middle* of the *land.* In the middle of the ancient known world.

10. Terra del *Fuego* means literally the land of fire (*del*, of).

11. *Terre Haute* means *high land.* A city in Indiana situated on high land.

12. *Terra firma* is a Latin phrase, frequently met in English. It means *firm land.*

EIGHTH MONTH.

ac = pertaining to.

1. *cardi* ac, heart
2. *demoni* ac, demon
3. *mani* ac, mad
4. *zodi* ac, animal

1. *Cardiac.* *Pertaining to* or resembling the *heart;* exciting action in the heart.

2. *Demoniac.* *Pertaining to demons;* one possessed of an evil spirit; a lunatic.

3. *Maniac.* Raving with *madness;* crazy; insane.

4. *Zodiac.* *Pertaining to* the imaginary *animals* figured in the twelve constellations forming a circle around the sun.

ics = science of.

1. *civ* ics, citizen
2. *eth* ics, character
3. *econom* ics, (see below)
4. *mechan* ics, machine
5. *opt* ics, see
6. *phys* ics, nature
7. *phon* ics, sound
8. *polit* ics, city

1. *Civics.* The *Science* which treats of *citizen*ship.

2. *Ethics.* The *science* of right conduct—of *character*-building.

3. *Economics* literally means, the science of *managing* the *household;* the science of the production and distribution of wealth, or the means of living well.

4. *Mechanics.* The *science of machinery*, or the theory of machines.

5. *Optics.* The *science* which treats of light and *vision,* and all that is connected with the phenomena of sight.

6. *Physics.* The *science* which treats *of* the forces of *nature;* as, gravitation, light, heat, electricity.

7. *Phonics.* The *science of sound;* especially of sounds produced by the human voice.

8. *Politics.* The *science* which treats of the government of states and *cities.*

ism = state of being, theory of.

1. *altru* ism, other
2. *barbar* ism, foreign
3. *ego* tism, self, I
4. *commun* ism, common
5. *hero* ism, hero
6. *hypnot*ism, sleep
7. *organ* ism, organ
8. *sensual* ism, sense

1. *Altruism.* The *theory* that devotion to the interests of *others* is the highest good.

2. *Barbarism.* The *state* of *being foreign;* rude in point of manners, arts and literature.

3. *Egotism.* The *state of being self*-centered, self-conceited, and unduly self-confident; selfish as opposed to altruistic.

4. *Communism.* A *theory of* government and social order according to which property is held in *common*, and the profits of all labor devoted to the general good.

5. The *state of being* a *hero* or having heroic qualities; as, lofty aim, fearlessness, fortitude.

6. *Hypnotism.* An artificially induced *state of sleep*, in which the mind becomes passive, but acts readily upon suggestion or direction.

7. *Organism.* The *state of being* composed of different *organs* or parts, working together and each necessary to the whole.

8. *Sensual* ism. The *state* which regards the gratification of the *senses* as the highest good.

y = state of being.

1. a *path* y, feel
2. *anti* pathy, against
3. an *arch* y, rule
4. bi *gam* y, marriage
5. eu *phon* y, sound
6. melan *chol* y, bile
7. mis *anthrop* y, mankind
8. *phil* anthrop y, love
9. mono *pol* y, sell
10. *poly* gam y, many
11. *sym* path y, with

1. *Apathy* (a = without). *State of being without feeling;* lack of interest; mental indifference; sluggishness.

2. *Antipathy.* A *state of feeling against* or antagonistic to a person or thing; as, *antipathy* to spiders.

3. *Anarchy* (an = without). *State of being without rule;* social and political disorder.

4. *Bigamy* (bi = two). *State of being married twice;* having two wives or two husbands at the same time.

5. *Euphony* (eu = well). *State of being* agreeable in *sound; well*-sounding.

6. *Melancholy* (melan = black). *State of having black bile;* gloomy state of mind arising from grief or natural indisposition.

7. *Misanthropy* (mis = hatred). *State of having hatred* for *mankind;* ill will for people in general.

9. *Monopoly* (mono = one). *State of having* the exclusive (*sole*) privilege or power to *sell* an article at a certain place and time.

11. *Sympathy*. *State of feeling with* another (as he feels) on account of his sufferings, misfortune, or joy.

NOTE.—The suffix *y* has the same meaning in the following words. They are, however, too simple to need defining; in fact, there are no simpler words on which to base definitions: airy, balky, bony, briny, chunky, downy, dusty, healthy, hearty, miry, musty, rusty, scaly, showy, sinewy, wealthy, worthy.

chron = time.

1. chron *ic*, pertaining to
2. chronicl *er*, one who
3. chron *ology*, science of
4. chrono *meter*, measure
5. *syn* chron ous, together
6. ana chron *ism*, state of

1. *Pertaining to time;* continuing a long time, as a *chronic* disease; hence mild as to intensity and slow as to progress.

2. *Chronicler*. *One who* records events in the order of their occurrence in *time*.

3. *Chronology*. The *science of* ascertaining the true historic order (in *time*) of past events and their exact dates.

4. *Chronometer*. Any instrument for *measuring time;* as, clock, watch, dial. Specifically, an instrument of great accuracy used on vessels for determining longitude.

5. *Synchronous.* Occurring *together* in *time;* happening or existing at the same time.

6. *Anachronism* (ana = back). Any error in respect to dates. Literally, *state of being* placed at a wrong *time.* The significance of *ana* in this word is not clear; the original meaning probably was, the referring of an event to a *time back* of its correct date.

ge = earth.

1. geo *graph* y, write
2. geo *logy*, science of
3. geo *metr* y, measure
4. Geo*rge*, (erg) work

1. *Geography.* A description (*writing*) of the *earth* and its inhabitants.

2. *Geology.* The *science* which treats of the structure of the *earth;* of its history as regards rocks, minerals, rivers, valleys, mountains, etc.

3. *Geometry.* That branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles. So called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the *measurement* of the *earth's* surface.

4. *George.* A tiller (*worker*) of the *earth;* a farmer.

Note 1.—Other words, kindred to the above, containing this root-form are: geometric, geometrical, geometrician, geographic, geologize, geologist.

Note 2.—*O* is no part of the root. It is the "wedding ring" that ties roots of families together.

graph = write.

1. *auto* graph, self
2. *bio* graphy, life
3. *chiro* graphy, hand
4. *tri* graph, three
5. graph*ic*, pertaining to
6. graphite
7. *litho* graph, stone
8. *mono* graph, single
9. ortho *graphy*, right
10. *para* graph, beside
11. *phono* graph, sound
12. *photo* graphy, light
13. *steno* graphy, narrow
14. *topo* graphy, place

6. *Graphite* is a mineral used in lead pencils for *writing.*

7. *Lithograph.* A *writing* on *stone* [Rare]. Made by printing (*writing*) from *stone;* as a picture.

8. *Monograph.* A *written* account or description of a *single* thing, or class of things.

9. *Orthography.* The art of *writing* words correctly (*right*), or according to standard usage.

10. *Paragraph.* (See fifth month, page 29.)

12. A *photograph* is produced by the action of *light* (*writing*, as it were,) upon chemically prepared paper.

13. *Stenography* is short (in a somewhat vague sense *narrow*) hand *writing*.

14. *Topography.* A *written* description of a particular *place*, town, or tract of land; especially the description of the physical features of a locality.

log, logy = speech, reason, science of.

1. logic
2. logic *ian*, one who
3. *apo* logy, from
4. *chrono* logy, time
5. *deca* logue, ten
6. *dia* logue, between
7. *epi* logue, upon
8. *eu* logy, well
9. eulog *ize*, act of
10. *geo* logy, earth
11. *mono* logue, single
12. *myth* ology, fable
13. *ornith* ology, bird
14. *psych* ology, soul
15. *pro* logue, before
16. *theo* logy, God
17. *dox* ology, praise
18. *zoo* logy, animal

1. *Logic.* The science of *reason.*

3. An *apology* is a *speech* in defense of what appears to others wrong, the speaker thereby seeking relief *from* blame.

5. *Decalogue.* The *ten* commandments (*speeches*) given to Moses on Mount Sinai.

7. *Epilogue.* A *speech* or poem at the end of an argument or address; a speech *upon* (on top of, or in addition to) what has been said.

14. *Psychology.* The *science* which treats of the human *soul* (mind and spirit included) and its operations.

EIGHTH YEAR.

FIRST MONTH.

ad = to, toward.

(ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, denote the same as *ad*. The consonant is changed for the sake of euphony.)

1. ad *dress*, direct
2. ad *equate*, equal
3. ad *here*, stick
4. adher *ent*, one who
5. a *dieu*, God
6. ad *ject* ive, throw
7. ad *journ*, day
8. ad *mon* ish, warning
9. ad *apt*, fit
10. ad *opt*, choose
11. ad *vent*, come
12. ad *vert* ise, turn
13. ag *greg* ate, flock
14. al *lure*, entice
15. an *nex*, bind
16. ap *pend*, hang
17. af *fix*, fasten
18. ar *rive*, bank
19. as *sail*, leap
20. at *tach*, fasten

1. To *address* a letter is to *direct* it *to* its destination.
2. One is *adequate* to a duty or occasion when *equal to* it.
3. To *adhere* is to *stick to;* as, a stamp to an envelope.
4. "Every great man has his *adherents*" (*those who stick to* him).
5. *Adieu.* A farewell; a commendation *to* the care of *God*.
6. An *adjective* is a word added (in a sense *thrown*) *to* a noun to modify its meaning.
7. *Adjourn.* To put off *to* another *day*, or indefinitely.
8. To *admonish* is to give a friendly *warning to;* to give advice.
9. To *adapt* is to *fit to* a certain purpose.
10. To *adopt* is to *choose* (*to* one's self); as to *adopt* a child.
11. *Advent.* The second *coming* of Christ (*to* the earth).

12. To *advertise* goods is to cause the public to *turn* their attention *to* them.

13. To *aggregate* is to collect *into* a *flock;* to collect into a mass or sum.

14. To *allure* is to attempt to *entice* or draw (*to*) by the offer of some good, real or apparent.

15. To *annex* is to *bind*, join or add *to*, as a smaller thing to a greater.

16. *Append* means to *hang* or attach *to*, as by a string.

17. *Affix.* To *fasten to;* to add at the close or end.

18. *Arrive* literally means to come *to* the *bank* or shore (from out on the water). In present usage it means to reach any object or result.

19. *Assail.* To *leap toward;* to attack with violence.

20. *Attach.* To *fasten to;* to affix or connect.

ante = before.

1. ante *ced* ent, go
2. ante di *luv* ian, wash
3. ante *meridi* an, midday
4. ante pen *ult*, last

1. *Antecedent.* That which *goes before* in time.

2. *Antediluvian* (di = away) (ian = one who). *One who* lived *before* the flood (*wash away*).

3. *Antemeridian.* *Before* the *middle* of the *day*. Generally abbreviated to A. M.

4. *Antepenult* (pen = almost). *Before almost* the *last*. The last syllable of a word but two.

bi (bis) = two (twice).

1. bi *ceps*, head
2. bi *cuspid*, point
3. bi *cycle*, circle.
4. bi *ennial*, year
5. bi *gamy*, marriage
6. bi *mana*, hand
7. bi *nomi*al, name or term
8. bi *ped*, foot
9. bis *cuit*, cook
10. bi *sect*, cut
11. bi *valve*, door
12. ba *lance*, plate

1. The *biceps* is a muscle which draws up the forearm; so called because it has *two heads* or origins.

2. The *bicuspid* teeth have *two points.*

3. A *bicycle* has *two* wheels or *circles.*

4. *Biennial* means lasting *two years* or occurring once in two years.

5. A *bigamist* is one who has been *married twice*, and who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.

6. The *bimana* are animals having *two hands;* as man.

7. A *binomial* in algebra is a quantity consisting of *two terms.*

8. A *biped* is an animal having but *two feet;* as man.

9. *Biscuit* were so called because formerly baked or *cooked twice.*

10. To *bisect* a line is to *cut* it into *two* equal parts.

11. *Bivalve.* Having *two doors;* as the clam. (Each side or shell is comparable to a door, opening and shutting on a hinge.)

12. *Balances* are so called because they consist of *two plates* or pans suspended from the balance beam.

con (col com cor)= with, together.

1. col *lapse*, slip, fall
2. col *lect*, choose, gather
3. col *lide*, strike
4. col *loquy*, talk
5. com *mingle*, mix
6. com *miser*ate, pity
7. com *motion*, move
8. com *mute*, change
9. com *pany*, bread
10. com *posit*ion, put
11. com *peer* (*par*), equal
12. con *cur*, run
13. con *fide*, faith
14. con *cord*, heart
15. con *flict*, strike
16. con *greg*ate, flock
17. con *tact*, touch
18. cor *robor*ate, strength

1. A building *collapses* when its sides *fall together;* when it tumbles down.

2. To *collect* botanical specimens is to *gather* them *together.*

3. Two objects *collide* when they *strike together.*

4. A *colloquy* is a *talking together* of two or more people.

5. *Commingle* means to *mix together;* as people in society.

6. *Commiserate.* To feel sorrow, pain or *pity* (*with* another).

7. A *commotion* is a *moving together;* a tumult.

8. *Commute.* To *change* one thing (*with*) for another; to exchange. To substitute a less thing for a greater.

9. *Company* formerly meant an assembly of people eating *bread together.*

10. *Composition.* The act of *putting* parts *together* to produce a harmonious whole.

11. One's *compeer* is the *equal with* himself in rank, age, prowess, etc.

12. Two people *concur* in regard to a matter when their minds *run together;* when they agree.

13. To *confide* in one is to have *faith* in him; to intrust secrets *with* him.

14. *Concord* means literally *heart with* heart; agreement; harmony.

15. *Conflict.* A *striking together;* hostile contest.

16. To *congregate* means to *flock* or assemble *together.*

17. *Contact.* A *touching together;* a close union of bodies

18. *Corroborate.* To *strengthen;* to make more certain; to confirm. Two statements *corroborate* when one agrees *with* the other; each thus *strengthens* the other.

de = down, from.

1. de *capi* tate, head
2. de *cid* uous, fall
3. de *fine*, end, limit
4. de *grade*, step, degree
5. de *ject* ed, cast
6. de *pose*, place, put
7. de *preci* ate, price
8. de *scend*, climb
9. de *spic* able, look
10. de *tract*, draw

1. *Decapitate.* To take the *head from* the body; to behead.

2. The leaves of *deciduous* trees *fall* (*down*) once a year.

3. *Define.* To put *down*, or mark out the bounds or *limit;* to fence *from*; to determine the precise meaning; to describe accurately.

4. *Degrade.* To reduce from a higher (*down*) to a lower rank or *degree.*

5. *Dejected.* *Cast down* in spirit; discouraged.

6. *Depose.* To *put down;* especially to remove from a throne or high station.

7. *Depreciate.* To put *down* the *price;* to reduce the value of.

8. *Descend.* To *climb down.*

9. *Despicable.* Deserving to be *looked down* upon; low, mean, contemptible.

10. *Detract.* To *draw from;* to take away; as, to take credit or reputation from.

capt (caput) = head.

1. *bi* ceps, two
2. capit *al*, pertaining to
3. capt *ain*, one who
4. capit ul *ate*, act of
5. *de* capitate, from
6. cab(b) *age*, that which
7. *per* capita, by
8. cap. 9. cape

1. *Biceps.* A large muscle of the upper arm, so called because it has *two heads* or origins.

2. *Pertaining to* the *head;* chief; principal; as the *capital* city.

3. *One who* is at the *head;* a leader; as the *captain* of a vessel, or a company of soldiers.

4. *Capitulate.* To surrender on stipulated terms or conditions; to draw up items under *heads* or chapters.

5. *Decapitate.* To take the *head from* the body.

6. *Cabbage.* A vegetable *which* has a *head.*

7. *By* the *head;* as a *per capita* tax.

8. A *cap* is a covering for the *head.*

9. A *cape* is a *head* of land.

cede, ced, cess = go, yield.

1. *ac*cede, to
2. *ante*cedent, before
3. *ex*ceed, out, beyond
4. *inter*cede, between
5. *pre*cede, before
6. *pro*ceed, forward
7. *re*cede, back
8. *se*cede, aside

9. *suc*ceed, (sub) after, under
10. access
11. an (te) cestor
12. excess
13. intercessor
14. predecessor
15. process
16. recess
17. secession
18. successor

1. *Accede.* To *yield to;* to agree; consent, concur; go to.

2. The *antecedent* of a pronoun is the noun which *goes before* it, and for which the pronoun stands.

3. *Exceed.* To *go beyond* what is needed or expected.

4. To *go between* two persons as a mediator; especially to plead with the person who has some advantage over the other.

5. *Precede.* To *go before* in order of time.

6. To *go* on or *forward;* as *proceed* with your work.

7. *Recede.* To *go back* from a given position.

8. To *go aside;* to separate; as to *secede* from the church.

9. To *go* or follow *after* in order of time; as, one shock *succeeded* another with great rapidity.

Note 1.—The principal parts of the Latin verb are *cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum.* From this it appears that words 10–18 above are kindred in meaning and correspond to words 1–9.

Note 2.—Observe that in three of these words the root is spelled *ceed,* in the others *cede.*

cent — hundred.

1. cent *enni* al, year
2. centi *grade,* step, degree
3. centi *meter,* measure
4. centi *ped,* foot
5. *per* cent, by

1. Happening once in a *hundred years.* The *Centennial* Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1876, one hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

2. Divided into one *hundred degrees.* On the *centigrade* thermometer there are one hundred degrees between the freezing point and the boiling point.

3. *Centimeter.* The *hundredth* part of a meter (standard of *measure*).

4. *Centiped.* A segmented invertebrate animal of the

class nyrapod (Greek for *many feet*), so called because it has a great many (indefinitely one *hundred*) *feet*.

5. *By* the *hundred*; as, six *per cent*; that is, six cents on the dollar.

civ = citizen.

1. civ*ic*, pertaining to
2. civ *il*, quality of
3. civil *ize*, to make
4. civil *ian*, one who

1. *Civic.* *Pertaining to* a *citizen*, or the affairs of a city.

2. *Civil.* Fit to live in a state or society with *citizens*.

3. *Civilize.* To *make civil.* To instruct in the arts and customs of *citizen*ship.

4. A *civilian* is *one whose* pursuits are those of a *citizen* and not of a *soldier*.

SECOND MONTH.

ex = out, beyond, from.

(*e*, *ec*, and *ef*, are euphonic variations of *ex*.)

1. ex *ceed*, go
2. ex *cept*, take
3. ex *clude*, shut
4. ex *curs* ion, run
5. ex *cuse*, charge
6. ex *hale*, breathe
7. ex *it*, go
8. ex *pand*, spread
9. ex *pect*, look
10. ex *ped* ite, foot
11. ex *pel*, drive
12. ex *pire*, breathe
13. ex *port*, carry
14. ex *tent*, stretch
15. ex *tract*, draw

5. To *excuse* is to relieve (take *out*) from the *charge* of blame.

10. To *expedite* is to hurry forward; especially by removing hinderances (as *from* the *feet*).

in (il, im, ir) = in, into, on, not.

1. il *leg* al, law
2. il *liter* ate, letter
3. im *bibe*, drink
4. im *mature*, ripe
5. im *mense*, measure
6. im *merse*, plunge
7. im *mort* al, death
8. im *mut* able, change
9. im *pel*, drive
10. im per *vi* ous, way
11. im *pious*, reverent
12. im *port*, carry
13. im *pose*, put
14. im *pulse*, drive
15. im *pun* ity, punish
16. in *carn* ate, flesh
17. in *clem* ent, mild
18. in *cognito*, known
19. in *clude*, shut
20. in *crease*, grow
21. in *cred* ible, believe
22. in *cur*, run
23. in *dorse*, back
24. in *duce*, lead
25. in *del* ible, rub out
26. in *dent*, tooth
27. in *evit* able, avoid
28. in *fid* el, faithful
29. in *fant*, speak
30. in *grate*, thankful
31. in *hale*, breathe
32. in *ject*, throw
33. in *nate*, born
34. in *nov* ate, new
35. in *sect*, cut
36. in *spect*, look
37. in *toxic* ate, poison
38. in *trude*, thrust
39. in *vade*, go
40. in *vert*, turn

NOTE.—In defining the words in this list choose that meaning of the prefix from the four given above (*in*, *into*, *on*, *not*) which is most suitable; thus: *imbibe* means to drink *in;* immature, *not* ripe; immerse, to plunge *into;* indorse, to write *on* the back of.

2. An *illiterate* person is one *not* familiar with *letters*; one who has little or no learning.

5. Literally, anything is *immense* when it can *not* be *measured;* of vast extent.

7. *Immortal*. *Not* liable to *death*.

10. Having *no way through* (per = through); as, cloth which is *impervious* to water; waterproof.

14. An *impulse* is a sudden mental motive or feeling which tends to *drive* one *on* to say or do something.

15. *Not* liable to *punishment;* freedom from the bad consequences which usually result from an act; as, the magician could eat fire with *impunity*.

16. *In* the *flesh;* as Christ was the *incarnate* Son of God.

17. *Not mild*, but harsh and severe; as *inclement* weather.

18. *Not known;* under an assumed name; disguised; as a nobleman traveling *incognito*.

21. A story is *incredible* when it is *not* capable of being *believed;* unworthy of belief.

26. *Indent.* To cut *into* points like a row of *teeth*.

29. *Infant.* A young babe (*not* yet able to *speak*).

35. *Insect.* A small animal apparently *cut into* segments.

40. *Invert.* To *turn* the outside *in;* to place in a contrary way.

ob = against, in the way of.

(*oc*, *of*, *op*, are euphonic variations of *ob*.)

1. ob *ject*, throw
2. ob *loqu* y; speak
3. ob *sta* cle, stand
4. ob *struct*, build
5. ob *trude*, thrust
6. oc *cupy*, hold
7. of *fend*, strike
8. op *pon* ent, place

1. An *objection* to a proposition is an opinion *thrown against* or in opposition to it.

2. *Obloquy.* A *speaking against;* language that casts contempt on men and their actions.

6. To take and *hold* (*against* the possession of another); as to preëmpt and *occupy* a homestead.

post = after, behind.

1. post *date*, date
2. post *pone*, place
3. post *script*, write
4. post *meridi*an, midday
5. post *mortem*, death
6. *pre* poster ous, before

6. *Preposterous* originally meant, having that *first* which ought to be *last;* hind side before; reversing the natural order. In present day usage, contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd.

curr, curs = run.

1. couri *er*, one who
2. *con* cur, together
3. *con* course, together
4. curs *ory*, ing
5. course
6. *ex* curs ion, out
7. *in* cur, into
8. *inter* course, between
9. *pre* curs or, before
10. *re* course, back

1. A *courier* is *one who runs*, or goes hastily with a message.

2. The opinions of people *concur* when they agree, or *run together*.

3. A *concourse* is an assemblage of people who have come (or *run*) *together*.

4. A *cursory* glance is a hasty, and hence, a *running* glance.

5. A race *course* is a place for *running*.

7. To *incur* a debt is to *run into* it.

10. One who adds to his indorsement of a note or check the words "without *recourse*", says in effect, "You can't *run back* on me for payment".

dent = tooth.

1. dent
2. dent *al*, pertaining to
3. dent *ate*, shaped like
4. dent *ist*, one who
5. *e* dent ate, without
6. dan *de lion*, of lion

1. A *dent* is an impression like that made by a *tooth*.

5. *Edentate* animals, such as the sloth, are *without teeth*, or at least are without the incisors.

6. The *dandelion* has yellow compound flowers which resemble the *tooth of* the *lion*.

dict = speak, say, tell.

1. *bene* dict ion, well
2. *contra* dict, against
3. diction *ary*, that which
4. dict *ate*, act of
5. *e* dict, out
6. *pre* dict, before
7. *ver* dict, truth
8. *male* dict ion, bad

1. A *benediction* is a blessing (a *speech* to the effect that it may be *well* with thee).

3. A *dictionary* is a book in *which* we may learn about words, the elements of *speech*.

4. To *dictate* is to *speak* or *say* what another shall *write* or do.

7. The *verdict* of a jury is what they *say* to be the *truth* in the case.

doc, doct = teach.

1. doc *ile*, capable of
2. doct *or*, one who
3. doct *rine*, that which
4. docu*ment*, that which

1. *Docile.* Capable of being easily *taught*.

2. A *doctor* is *one who*, by virtue of his master's degree, is qualified to *teach*.

3. Doctrine is *that which* is *taught;* a principle taught as a part of a system of belief.

4. A *document* is *that which teaches* by means of the evidence it gives.

THIRD MONTH.

pro = for, forth, forward, before.

1. pro *bat* ion, try, prove
2. pro *bosc* is, feed
3. pro *crastin* ate, tomorrow
4. pro *duce*, lead
5. pro (f) *fer*, bear, bring
6. pro *fuse*, pour
7. pro *gnostic* ate, know
8. pro *gram*, write
9. pro *gress*, step
10. pro *ject*, cast
11. pro *logue*, speech
12. pro *mise*, send
13. pro *mote*, move
14. pro *noun*, noun
15. pro *pel*, drive
16. pro *pose*, put
17. pro *spect*, look
18. pro *trude*, thrust
19. pro *vide*, see
20. pro *voke*, call

1. One who joins a church on *probation* is given a *trial* to *prove* his worthiness *before* being fully admitted.

2. A hollow organ attached to the head or mouth (the *forward* portion) of the animal with which he *feeds*.

3. To put *forward* till *tomorrow*, or to put off from time to time. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

6. A *profuse* speaker *pours forth* ideas freely.

12. One's *promise* is his word, spoken or written, *sent forth* as evidence of something more substantial to follow.

16. When a young man *proposes* he *puts* the question *before* his lady.

19. A good *provider sees* necessities *before*hand and prepares to meet them.

20. To *provoke* laughter is to *call* it *forth*.

retro = backward.

1. retro *grade*, step
2. retro *spect*, look

se (sed) = aside.

1. se *cede*, go
2. se *clude*, shut
3. se *cure*, care
4. se *duce*, lead
5. se *greg* ate, flock
6. se *lect*, gather

3. *Secure.* Free (*aside*) from *care*, as to danger or risk; as, *secure* from attack, or *secure* against loss by fire.

4. *Seduce.* To *lead* or draw *aside;* especially from a path of rectitude. To lead into evil.

5. *Segregate.* To place or group (*flock*) *aside* from others or the rest. In science, to put into a new or separate class.

sub = under, after, near.

(*suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sup*, *sur*, are euphonic variations of *sub*.)

1. sub *due* lead
2. sub *jug* ate, yoke
3. sub *lunar*, moon
4. sub *merge*, plunge
5. sub *ordin* ate, rank
6. sub *poena*, penalty
7. sub *scribe*, write
8. sub *side*, sit
9. sub *soil*, ground
10. sub *stance*, stand
11. sub *terr* anean, earth
12. sub *trah*end, draw
13. sub *urbs*, city
14. sub *way*, way
15. suc *cess* or, go
16. suc *cumb*, lie
17. suf *fer*, bear
18. suf *fix*, fasten
19. suf *focate*, throat
20. sup *port*, carry

1. *Subdue.* To *lead* or bring *under* authority; to conquer.

2. *Subjugate.* To bring *under* the *yoke* of power or dominion.

3. *Sublunar.* Situated *under*neath the *moon;* hence earthly.

6. *Subpoena.* A writ commanding attendance *under penalty.*

7. *Subscribe.* To bind one's self to, by *writing* one's name *under*neath; as to *subscribe* to the terms of a contract.

8. *Subside.* To *sit* (or settle) *under* (down).

10. *Substance.* That which underlies (*stands under*) all outward manifestation.

11. *Subterranean.* Situated or occurring *under* the surface of the *earth.*

12. The *subtrahend* is placed *under* the minuend to be *drawn* from it.

13. *Suburb.* A town or village so *near* to a *city* that it may be used for residence by those doing business in the city.

15. *One who goes* or follows *after;* as, a *successor* in office.

16. *Succumb.* To *lie under* discouragement, rather than to surmount it.

19. Certain fumes or vapors *under* the mouth (or *throat*) will *suffocate* one.

20. *Support.* To *carry* on; keep up; as to *support* a conversation; to *support* a war. To bear the weight of, especially by holding up from beneath (*under*).

trans = across, over, through.

1. trans *act*, drive
2. trans *alpine*, Alps
3. trans *atlantic*, Atlantic
4. tran *scend*, climb
5. tran *scribe*, write
6. trans *fer*, carry
7. trans *form*, shape
8. trans *fuse*, pour
9. trans *gress*, step
10. trans *it*, go
11. trans *late*, carry
12. trans *lucent*, shining
13. trans *marine*, sea
14. trans *migration*, moving
15. trans *mit*, send
16. trans *mute*, change
17. trans *parent*, appear
18. trans *port*, carry
19. trans *pose*, put
20. trans *verse*, turn

The literal meanings of the twenty words given above are so apparent as to need no explanation. Illustrate each with a sentence.

fin = end, limit.

1. *Final.* *Pertaining to* the *end;* the last.
2. *Finale.* The *end* of a musical composition.
3. *Finish.* To *make* an *end* of.
4. *Fine.* Well *finished.* Also, a penalty assessed at the *end* of the case.
5. *Refine.* Finished over (or *again*).
6. *Finite.* Having a *limit* in power or knowledge.
7. *Infinite.* Having *no limit* in power or knowledge.
8. *Confine.* To keep *within limits* or bounds.
9. *Superfine.* *Over* or extra finish.

firm = strong, steadfast.

1. *in* firm, not
2. infirm *ity*, that which
3. infirm*ary*, place where
4. *con* firm, with
5. farm

1. *Infirm.* *Not strong*, but weak and defective.
2. *Infirmity.* *That* with *which* one is afflicted or infirm.
4. The testimony of one witness is made *stronger* when that of another witness agrees *with* or *confirms* it.
5. A *farm* is a substantial possession, *steadfast* and immovable.

flex, flect = bend, turn.

1. flex *ible*, capable of
2. *in* flexible, not
3. flexibil *ity*, quality
4. flect *or*, that which
5. *circum* flex, around
6. *de*flect, from
7. *re* flection, back
8. *re* flex, back

4. *That which bends;* as, the biceps muscle is the *flector* which *bends* the arm.
5. A *circumflex* is a *bending around* of the voice,—a rise and a fall on the same syllable.
7. *Reflection.* A *turning* of the thoughts *back* to things of the past.

8. Sensations arrested at the nerve centers and *turned back* without their reaching the brain results in *reflex* action.

flu = flow.

1. flu*ent*, characteristic of
2. *af* fluence, (ad) to
3. *con* fluence, together
4. *in* fluence, in
5. influenz*a*
6. *in* flux, in
7. *super* fluous, over
8. fluid; 9. flush

1. A *fluent* speaker uses smooth and *flowing* language.

2. People of *affluence* have wealth *flowing to* them.

3. The *confluence* of two streams is their *flowing together*.

4. *Influence* literally means *flowing in*. The bringing about a result by a gradual process; gradual because *flowing*.

5. *Influenza*. A disease, somewhat allied to a cold, formerly attributed to the *influence* of the stars.

8. A *fluid* is so called because it is capable of *flowing*.

9. *Flush*. To *flow* swiftly.

FOURTH MONTH.

vice = instead of.

1. vice president
2. vice admiral
3. vice *roy*, king
4. vic *ar*, one who
5. vice *versa*, turn

3. *Viceroy*. A ruler acting with kingly authority *instead of* the *king*.

4. *Vicar*. In general, *one who* is authorized to perform functions, especially religious ones, *instead of* another.

5. *Vice versa*. *Turned*, one *instead of* the other, interchanged.

a (an) = without, not.

1. a *byss*, bottom
2. a *cephal* ous, head
3. a *chrom* atic, color
4. a *gnostic* ism, knowledge
5. an *archy*, rule
6. an *ec dote*, given out
7. an *esthetic*, feeling
8. an *onym* ous, name
9. a *pathy*, suffer, feel
10. a *sylum*, right of seizure
11. a *the* ist, God
12. a *tom*, cut

4. *Agnosticism.* The doctrine or theory that man has *not* any real or absolute *knowledge* of anything, but can know only "impressions".

5. *Anarchy.* A state of society in which there is *no* authority or *ruling* power.

6. *Anecdote* [ec (ex) = out]. Originally a personal or biographical incident *not given out* for publication.

7. That which causes a loss of sensation; hence, one who has taken an *anesthetic* is *without* the *feeling* of pain.

10. *Asylum.* Originally a place of refuge where criminals or debtors were free from (*without*) the *right of seizure.*

11. *Atheist. One who* is *without* belief in the existence of a *God.*

12. *Atom.* The smallest particle of matter; hence a particle which *cannot* be further *cut* or divided.

auto = self.

1. auto *crat*, rule
2. auto *graph*, write
3. auto *bio* graphy, life
4. auto *maton*, strive
5. auto *mobile*, move
6. aut *ops* y, see

1. *Autocrat.* An absolute sovereign, one who has the *ruling* power all in him*self.*

3. *Autobiography.* A *writing* of one's *life* by him*self.*

4. *Automaton.* A *self* acting (*striving*) machine; one having its motive power within itself.

6. *Autopsy. Seeing* by one's *self;* personal observation or examination.

epi = upon.

1. epi *cycle*, circle
2. epi *demic*, people
3. epi *dermis*, skin
4. epi *gram*, write
5. epi *sode*, way
6. epi *taph*, tomb
7. epi *thet*, place
8. epi *zoötic*, animal

1. *Epicycle.* A circle whose center moves around *upon*, or in, the circumference of another *circle;* as the orbit of the moon in its motion with the earth around the sun.

4. *Epigram.* Literally, to *write upon.* A short, pointed poem, or a bright thought concisely and sharply expressd.

5. *Episode.* Something which happens *upon* the *way,* or comes in incidentally to the main enterprise.

7. *Epithet.* An adjective or term *placed upon* a person or thing and expressing some quality especially appropriate to that person or thing.

8. *Epizoötic.* A disease *upon* many *animals* in a community.

micro = little.

micro *be,* life; micro *cosm,* world; micro *scope,* see, view.

grat (grac) = pleasing, favor, thankful.

1. grati *tude,* ness
2. grate *ful,* full of
3. grati *fy,* make
4. *in* grati ate, into
5. *in* grate, not
6. *un* grateful, not
7. *dis* grace, from
8. grac *ious,* having
9. *a* gree, (ad) according to
10. gratis; 11. grace

4. To become *ingratiated* with another is to get *into* his *favor.* "The pigmy had contrived to *ingratiate* himself into every man's affection."—*Stanley.*

5. An *ingrate* is *not thankful* for benefits received.

7. One in *disgrace* is out of (away *from*) *favor* with others.

9. An *agreement* is entered into *according to* the *pleasure* of both parties.

10. *Gratis.* Out of, or because of, *favor;* without recompense.

11. *Grace.* Literally, *pleasing;* beloved.

greg = flock, herd.

1. *ag* gregate, (ad) to
2. *con* gregate, together
3. gregari*ous,* quality
4. *se* gregate, aside

3. *Gregarious. Quality* or characteristic of animals which tend to gather in *flocks;* as, sheep, geese, deer.

4. *Segregate.* To separate (*aside*) from others and form into an isolated group (*flock*).

ject = cast, throw.

1. *ab* ject, away
2. *de* jected, down
3. *e* ject, out
4. *in* ject, in
5. *ob* ject, against
6. *pro* ject, forth
7. *re* ject, back
8. *ad* jective, to
9. *inter* jection, between
10. *sub* ject, under

leg = law.

1. leg *al*, pertaining to
2. *il* legal, not
3. legal *ity*, state of
4. legal *ize*, make
5. legis *late*, bring forth
6. *privi* lege, private

6. A *private law*, a peculiar benefit, right, or favor not enjoyed by others or by all, is a *privilege*.

FIFTH MONTH.

aceous = having the quality of.

[In defining words of this ending, combine the meaning of the suffix with the meaning of the root; thus, *cretaceous* means having the quality of *chalk*.]

1. *creta* ceous, chalk
2. *crust* aceous, shell
3. *carbon* aceous, coal
4. *farin* aceous, grain
5. *herb* aceous, herb
6. *sapon* aceous, soap

al = pertaining to.

1. *capit* al, head
2. *corpor* al, body
3. *cymb* al, cup
4. *dent* al, tooth
5. *di* al, day
6. *fest* al, feast
7. *fili* al, son, daughter
8. *fin* al, end
9. *flor* al, flower
10. *frug* al, fruit
11. *jovi* al, merry
12. *leg* al, law
13. *miner* al, mine
14. *nas* al, nose
15. *nat* al, born
16. *nomin* al, name
17. *norm* al, rule
18. *pen* al, punishment
19. *plur* al, more
20. *reg* al, king
21. *roy* al, king
22. *rur* al, country
23. *vit* al, life
24. *voc* al, voice

1. *Pertaining to* the *head*; as, *capital* punishment, which involves the forfeiture of the *head*.

10. A *frugal* person is economical with his means, hence *fruitful* in saving.

16. *Pertaining to* the *name* only, not real; as, a *nominal* Christian.

17. *Pertaining to* the standard or *rule*; as, the *normal* color of the crow is black.

ence, as a suffix to nouns like the following, means *state of being*.

1. abs *tin* ence, hold
2. af *flu* ence, flow
3. bene *vol* ence, wish
4. con *dol* ence, grief
5. con*fid*ence, faith
6. de *pend* ence, hang
7. im *pot* ence, power
8. *omni* pot ence, all
9. re *tic* ence, silent
10. *sequ* ence, follow

1. *State of holding from* something which tempts and entices; as, *abstinence* from strong drink.

2. (See third month, page 63.)

3. *State of being* actively desirous (*wishing*) for the ***well***-being of others. "The laws of social *benevolence* require that every man should try to assist others by his experience."

4. *Condolence*. *State of being* in *grief* or sympathy ***with*** others on account of their afflictions.

5. *Confidence*. *State of being* confident (of having *faith* in others or in one's self).

6. *Dependence*. *State of being* dependent (of *hanging* [relying] on others for support).

7. *Impotence*. *State of being* impotent (of having no *power*; weak; feeble).

8. *Omnipotence*. *State of being all powerful*.

9. *Reticence*. *State* or quality *of being silent*; refraining from speech.

10. *Sequence*. *State of being* sequent (*following*); order of following.

ance, as a suffix to nouns like the following, means *state of being.*

1. con *cord* ance, heart
2. con *son* ance, sound
3. dis *cord* ance, heart
4. dis *son* ance, sound
5. *domin* ance, master
6. ex*pect* ance, look
7. *fragr* ance, scent
8. re *pugn* ance, fist
9. *sembl* ance, similar
10. *temper* ance, time

1. *Concordance.* *State of being heart with heart;* harmony; agreement.

2. *Consonance.* *State of* agreement of *sound with sound*; tones in unison.

8. *Repugnance.* Literally, the *state of being* disposed to fight (strike) *back* (with the *fist*) [obsolete]. Opposition; aversion; dislike.

10. *Temperance.* *State of being* well *timed* (regular in habits) in eating, drinking, sleeping, exercising, etc.

ent = one who, that which.

1. ad *her* ent, stick
2. ante *ced* ent, go
3. *belliger* ent, wage war
4. de*pend* ent, hang
5. equi*val* ent, power
6. in *solv* ent, loosen
7. pre *ced* ent, go
8. op *pon* ent, place
9. re *pell* ent, drive
10. *tang* ent, touch

Note.—The meanings of the above prefixes have frequently been given. Combine the meaning of suffix, root, and prefix, adding other words when necessary, to make definitions. The only word in the list which can give any difficulty is number four, which is explained in the work of seventh year, sixth month, page 35.

ment = mind.

1. mental 2. comments 3. mention 4. memento 5. demented

1. One's *mental* powers are the powers of his *mind*, including intellect, feeling, and will.

2. One's *comments* on a topic generally reveal to some degree the state of his *mind* in regard to it.

3. The *mention* of a thing calls it to *mind*.

4. A *memento* is a *reminder*.

5. A *demented* person has the powers of his *mind* impaired.

mit, mitt = send, let go.

1. *ad* mit, to
2. *com* mit, with
3. *e* mit, out
4. *o* mit, (ob) by
5. *per* mit, through
6. *re* mit, back
7. *sub* mit, under
8. *trans* mit, across

1. A ticket will *admit* you (*let* you *go*) *to* the entertainment.

2. To place in custody; to entrust *with*; as to *commit* a fund to the care of trustees; to *commit* (*send*) a prisoner to jail.

3. To *send* or give *out*; as, the fountain *emits* water.

4. To *let go by*; to neglect; to overlook; as, to *omit* a fact.

5. A *permit* will *let* you *go through* the factory.

6. To *remit* is to *send* (*back*) value for value received.

7. To give up or *let* one's self *go under* the government of another; to yield, or surrender. "Do not *submit* yourself to insult."

8. To *send* (*across*) from one to another; as, to *transmit* a message.

norm = rule.

1. norm *al*, pertaining to
2. *ab* normal, from
3. *e* normous, out
4. enorm *ity*, state of

1. *Pertaining to* the usual *rule* or type; as, his pulse is *normal*.

2. Deviating *from* the natural condition, course, or *rule*; as, an *abnormal* appetite.

3. *Out* of the ordinary; not conforming to the usual *rule*; as the death rate was *enormous*.

4. The *state* or quality *of* being enormous; especially the quality of being extremely bad; as, the *enormity* of his crime

pater = father.

1. patern *al*, pertaining to
2. patri *arch*, rule
3. patron *ize*, act of
4. patri *cide*, kill
5. patri *ot*, one who
6. patrimony

1. Pertaining to a *father*; fatherly; as, *paternal* love.

2. *Patriarch.* One of the *fathers* and *rulers* of a tribe or race; particularly applied to the early tribes of mankind.

3. *Patronize.* To *act* like a patron, or one who protects, fosters, or supports some enterprise, as a *father* looks after those under his care.

4. *Patricide.* The *killing* of a *father.*

5. *Patriot.* *One who* loves and supports the institutions of his country somewhat as a *father* cares for the interests of his family.

6. *Patrimony.* An inheritance from an ancestor; especially from one's *father.*

SIXTH MONTH.

fy = to make.

1. *ampli* fy, large
2. *certi* fy, certain
3. *clari* fy, clear
4. *dei* fy, god
5. *exempli* fy, example
6. *falsi* fy, false
7. *forti* fy, strong
8. *horri* fy, horror
9. *identi* fy, the same
10. *justi* fy, right
11. *lique* fy, liquid
12. *magni* fy, large
13. *puri* fy, pure
14. *rare* fy, rare
15. *recti* fy, right
16. *terri* fy, frighten
17. *testi* fy, witness
18. *typi* fy, type
19. *veri* fy, true
20. *vivi* fy, life

ile = pertaining to, belonging to, capable of, like.

1. *ag* ile, act
2. *duct* ile, draw
3. *frag* ile, break
4. *fert* ile, bear
5. *host* ile, enemy
6. *juven* ile, young
7. *puer* ile, child
8. *serv* ile, serve
9. *vers* atile, turn
10. *vir* ile, man

2. A *ductile* substance is one which is *capable of* being *drawn* into wire.

9. A *versatile* person is *capable of turning* readily from one thing to another; manysided.

ine = belonging to, like.

1. *aquil* ine, eagle
2. *bov* ine, cow
3. *can* ine, dog
4. *dent* ine, tooth
5. *div* ine, deity
6. *fel* ine, cat
7. *femin* ine, woman
8. *mar* ine, sea
9. *mascul* ine, male
10. *sal* ine, salt

1. An *aquiline* nose is one hooked like the beak which *belongs* to an *eagle*.

3. The *canine* teeth are so called because they correspond to those best developed in the *dog*.

ion = the act of, ing. (In many words *ion* means *that which*.)

1. *ablut* ion, washing away
2. *bisect* ion, cutting in two
3. *expans* ion, spreading out
4. *expuls* ion, driving out
5. *inspect* ion, looking into
6. *intercess* ion, going between
7. *collect* ion, gathering together
8. *combust* ion, burn
9. *commot* ion, move
10. *frict* ion, rub
11. *junct* ion, join
12. *opt* ion, choose
13. *resurrect* ion, rising again
14. *secess* ion, going aside
15. *stat* ion, stand
16. *tens* ion, stretch

1. An *ablution* is the *act of washing away*, or cleansing.

15. A *station* is a *standing* place for the train.

ite = one who.

1. A *Canaanite* is *one who* dwelt in the land of *Canaan*.
2. A *Dowieite* is *one who* is a follower of *Dowie*.
3. A *favorite* is *one who* receives special *favor*.
4. A *hypocrite* is *one who pretends* to be what he is not.
5. An *Israelite* is *one who* is a descendant of *Israel*, or Jacob.
6. A *Levite* is *one who* is a descendant of *Levi*.

port = carry.

1. port *able*, capable of
2. port *folio*, leaf
3. port *er*, one who
4. *ex* port, out
5. *im* port, into
6. *re* port, back
7. *sup* port, under
8. *trans* port, across
9. port

1. *Capable of* being *carried* or moved without difficulty; as, a *portable* engine.

2. *Portfolio.* A case or folder in which *leaves* of loose paper or other stationery may be *carried.*

3. *Porter.* Literally, *one who carries* burdens.

7. *Support.* To *carry* or uphold from beneath (*under*).

9. *Port.* The manner in which one *carries* himself.

rupt = break.

1. *ab* rupt, away
2. *bank* rupt, bench
3. *dis* rupt, apart
4. *e* ruption, out
5. *inter* rupt, between
6. rupt *ure*, ing
7. rout
8. route

2. At Florence, it is said, a trader or money changer who failed in business had his *banca*, or money *bench*, *broken;* hence, one who is unable to pay his debts is *bankrupt.*

6. A *rupture* is a *breaking* apart; as the *rupture* of a blood vessel.

7. To *break* the ranks of, and throw into confusion; as to *rout* an enemy.

8. *Route* originally meant a road *broken* through a new and untraveled section of country. After thus *broken* it became a way or *route* for travel.

scribe, script = write.

1. *circum* scribe, around
2. *de* scribe, down
3. *in* scribe, in, upon
4. *pre* scribe, before
5. *sub* scribe, under
6. *tran* scribe, across
7. *post* script, after
8. *in* scription, upon
9. scribe; 10. scribble
11. script; 12. scripture

1. *Circumscribe.* To draw (*write*) a bounding line *around*; hence, to lay down the limits or restrict the action of.

9. A *scribe*, in Jewish history, was a custodian and *writer* of the official records of the nation.

10. To *scribble* is to do hasty or careless *writing*.

11. *Script* consists of characters *written* by hand.

12. *Scripture.* The sacred *writings* of any people.

spec, spect = look, see, view.

1. *a* spect, (ad) toward
2. *circum* spect, around
3. *ex* pect, out
4. *in* spect, into
5. *per* spective, through
6. *pro* spect, before
7. *retro* spect, backward
8. spectat *or*, one who
9. *sus* pect, under
10. spectacle; 11. spectacles

1. The appearance of a thing as *viewed* (looked *toward* or at) by the eye or mind; as, a stern *aspect*; the southern *aspect* of a house.

2. *Looking around* in all directions, as against danger or error. "Of all these circumstances, the slow, *circumspect* eye of the master took cognizance one by one."

5. *Perspective.* That which is *seen through* an opening or vista. The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects.

9. *Suspect.* To *underlook*; to imagine or infer that appearances misrepresent; hence one who *suspects* is inclined to *look beneath* the surface.

10. *Spectacle.* Something exhibited to be *looked* at, especially if it be held worthy of unusual notice.

SEVENTH MONTH.

ory = place where.

1. *arm* ory, arms
2. *deposit* ory, put away
3. *dorm* itory, sleep
4. *fact* ory, make
5. *labor* atory, work
6. *manufact* ory, hand made
7. *observ* atory, observe
8. *prepar*atory, to make ready
9. *reform* atory, form again
10. *terr* itory, land

1. An *armory* is a *place where arms* and other instruments of war are kept.

2. A *depository* is a *place where* things are or may be *put away* for safe keeping.

5. A *laboratory* is, literally, a *place* for *labor;* particularly a place for scientific experimentation.

6. A *manufactory* was formerly so called because it named a *place where* things were *made* by *hand.* The first part of the word is now generally omitted, and appropriately so, because a small part of the work in a factory is done by hand.

10. *Territory* is extent of *land* belonging to or ruled by the government. Literally it means a *place where* there is *land.*

ous = having, consisting of, full of, pertaining to.

1. *amphi bi* ous, double+life
2. *aque* ous, water
3. *bili* ous, bile
4. *clamor* ous, to cry out
5. *decidu* ous, fall
6. *furi* ous, rage
7. *greg* arious, flock
8. *hetero gene* ous, other+kind
9. *homo gene* ous, like+kind
10. *im per vi* ous, no+through+way
11. *numer* ous, number
12. *preci* ous, price, value
13. *pre coci* ous, early+ripe
14. *ponder* ous, weigh
15. *pre poster* ous, before+after
16. *viv* acious, life

1. *Living both* on land and in water. "Seals of *amphibious* nature, are either for the land or water."

2. *Pertaining to,* or containing *water;* as, an *aqueous* vapor.

3. A *state of* ill health due to a disordered condition of the liver, the gland which secretes *bile.*

4. *Consisting of* loud and repeated *outcries* or noise; as, a *clamorous* crowd.

5. The leaves of *deciduous* trees *fall* once a year.

8. *Consisting* of unlike elements or ingredients of different (*other*) *kinds.*

13. *Having* the mental faculties *prematurely* developed; as, a *precocious* child.

15. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense. Originally, *preposterous* meant *having* the *after* part *before*.

ulent = full of.

1. *corp* ulent, body
2. *fraud* ulent, fraud
3. *op* ulent, wealth
4. *succ* ulent, juice
5. *esc* ulent, food
6. *vir* ulent, poison

1. A *corpulent* person is one who has an excess of fat; hence, literally speaking, is *full of body*.

4. *Succulent* plants are *full of juice*; as, the stalk of the sugar cane.

5. *Esculent* plants are those suitable for *food* (literally, *full of food*).

"Every lover of that invaluable *esculent* (the potato) has reason to remember with gratitude the settlers of Londonderry."—*Whittier*.

ure = act or state of, that which.

1. *capt* ure, take
2. *depart* ure, from + part
3. *en clos* ure, within + shut
4. *fixt* ure, fasten
5. *fract* ure, break
6. *gest* ure, act, do
7. *junct* ure, join
8. *manu fact* ure, hand + make
9. *overt* ure, open
10. *past* ure, feed
11. *pict* ure, paint
12. *pleas* ure, please
13. *post* ure, place
14. *pro ced* ure, forward + go
15. *rapt* ure, carry away
16. *script* ure, write
17. *signat* ure, mark or sign
18. *sut* ure, sew
19. *text* ure, weave
20. *verd* ure, green

y = state of being, full of, consisting or made of.

1. bloody
2. dewy
3. dressy
4. curly
5. faulty
6. filthy
7. fleshy
8. frosty
9. fussy
10. gaudy
11. gloomy
12. grassy
13. guilty
14. hardy
15. hoary
16. lofty
17. marshy
18. rainy
19. rosy
20. sandy
21. shady
22. spunky
23. thirsty
24. wealthy

While the above words serve to illustrate the use of *y* as a suffix, to analyze them would not be profitable. On account of their simplicity no illustrations are needed to show their use, and no definitions; in fact, there are no words simpler on which to base definitions.

The eight words following, which end in *y*, can, however, be analyzed with profit:

1. *an arch* y, without + rule
2. *a path* y, without + feel
3. *aut ops* y, self + see
4. *col loqu* y, together + speak
5. *ob loqu* y, against + speak
6. *poly gam* y, many + marriage
7. *sym path* y, together + feel
8. *sym phon* y, together + sound

tort, tors = twist, wring, wrest.

1. *con* tort, together
2. *dis* tort, aside
3. *ex* tort, out
4. *re* tort, back
5. torch
6. tor *ment*, that which
7. tortoise
8. tort *ure*, that which

1. To *twist together*; to turn awry. "A form *contorted* and misshapen from that which nature gave."

2. To *twist aside*; to twist out of shape; to wrest from the true meaning. "For gold the hireling judge *distorts* the laws."

3. To *wring* or wrest *out of* or away from; to get by force or by taking unfair advantage. "'Till the injurious Romans did *extort* this tribute from us, we were free."

4. To bend, *twist* or turn *back*. A *retort* is a short and pointed reply *turned back* on an assailant. A *retort* tube is one *twisted* or bent back at one end.

5. The *torch* is so called because the wick is *twisted* like a rope.

6. *Torment* comes from *tormentum*, a machine (engine) for throwing stones to inflict *torture*.

7. The *tortoise* is so called because of its *twisted* or crooked feet.

8. *Wringing* pain; anguish of body or mind. "In ancient Greece, *torture* was never employed except in case of treason".

tract = draw.

1. *abs* tract, away
2. *at* tract, to
3. *con* tract, together
4. *de* tract, from
5. *dis* tract, apart
6. *ex* tract, out
7. *pro* tract, forward
8. *re* tract, back
9. *re* treat, back
10. *sub* tract, under
11. trace
12. tract *able*, capable of
13. trail
14. train

1. To *draw away*; to consider apart. "In truth the object and sensation are the same thing and cannot be *abstracted* from each other."

2. To *draw to* or toward. A magnet *attracts* iron filings.

3. To *draw together* or closer. Heat expands and cold *contracts*.

4. To *draw* away *from*. To take away a part of something, especially from one's credit. "Should I detract his worth, 'twould argue want of merit in myself."

5. To *draw apart* or away. The attention is *distracted* when it is *drawn apart* from the thing in hand.

6. To *draw out*, to withdraw. Honey is sometimes *extracted* from the honeycomb and the comb replaced in the beehive.

7. To *draw* forward; to extend or prolong; as, "England desired not to *protract* the war."

8. To *draw back*; to take back what has been said. When one finds he has said a hasty thing he would do well to *retract* it.

9. To *draw back*, as from an enemy. "Come, shepherd, let us make an honorable *retreat*."

10. To *draw* away; as apart from the whole. Literally to *draw* away from *under*, or in an underhanded way, as by stealth. The word is very seldom used literally.

11. A *trace* is one of the tugs or straps by which a vehicle is *drawn*.

12. A *tractable* child is one which can be easily led or *drawn*.

13. *Trail* means to *draw* along, or what is *drawn*.

14. A *train* consists of cars *drawn* by a locomotive.

ven, vent = come.

1. *ad* vent, to
2. *ad* vent ure, upon
3. *a* venue, to
4. *con* vene, together
5. *circum* vent, around
6. *e* vent, out
7. *inter* vention, between
8. *in* vent, upon
9. *re* venue, back
10. *pre* vent, before

1. A *coming* or arrival of any important event or personage. The *advent* of summer. An *Adventist* is one who makes the second personal coming of Christ a special feature in his doctrine.

2. An *adventure* is a stirring experience, *come upon*, as it were, suddenly and unexpectedly.

3. That which *comes to* a certain place. Formerly an *avenue* was a roadway bordered with trees which *comes to* a residence.

4. To *come together*. "The household fowls *convene*."

5. To *circumvent* an individual is to gain an advantage over him in a secret and round about (*coming around*) way.

6. The *outcome* of an occurrence; as, "In that *event* all will be right." "Marriage is the principal *event* for good or evil in all lives."

7. The act of *coming between* persons or objects; especially interference with the acts of others.

8. To *come upon*; to find out or discover.

9. *Revenue* is that which *comes back*, as from an investment; income from all forms of one's property.

10. To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures. Originally *prevent* meant to *come before*; as in Matt. xvii:25: "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him."

vers, vert=turn.

1. *ad* verse, to (against)
2. ad vers *ity*, state of
3. *ad* vert, to
4. ad vert *ise*, act of
5. *a* vers ion, away
6. *a* vert, away
7. *di* verse, apart
8. *di* version, aside
9. *di* vorce, apart
10. *in* vert, into
11. *per* verse, thoroughly
12. *re* verse, back
13. *trans* verse, across
14. *versat* ile, capable of
15. vers *ion*, that which
16. vertex
17. vertigo
18. vortex

1. *Turned against*; antagonistic. *Adverse* winds. "Error is *adverse* to human happiness."

2. *State of* adverse fortune; a condition of calamity, distress, or unhappiness. "Ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all *adversities*."

3. To *turn* the mind or attention *to*; as, "I will only *advert* to some leading points in the argument."—*Emerson*.

4. To *advertise* an article is to cause the public to *turn* attention *to* it.

5. A *turning away* from. "Adhesion to vice and *aversion* to goodness."

6. To *turn away* or aside. "Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe."

7. *Diverse* ways are different ways—they *turn apart*.

8. The act of *turning aside* from a course; as the *diversion* of the mind from study.

9. A judgment or decree dissolving marriage, and thus *turning* husband and wife *apart* from each other.

10. To *turn into* another position; as, upside down, inside out, end for end, etc.

11. A *perverse* inclination is one *thoroughly* wrong or *turned* from the right.

12. To *turn back*; as to *reverse* an engine.

13. A *transverse* beam is one *turned across* others.

14. *Capable of* moving or *turning* around; as a *versatile* spindle; turning with ease from one thing to another; many sided; as, a *versatile* writer.

15. *That which* is translated (or *turned*) from another language; as, the King James *version* of the Bible.

16. The highest point, peak, or summit. Literally the *turning* point.

17. A *turning* or whirling around; dizziness or giddiness.

"That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he's dead."

18. A *whirl*pool. (*Vortex* is another form of *vertex*.)

EIGHTH MONTH.

ic = pertaining to.

1. *aqua* tic, water
2. *arc* tic, bear
3. *barbar* ic, foreign; uncivilized
4. *chron* ic, time
5. *civ* ic, citizen
6. *dom* estic, house
7. *epi dem* ic, upon + people
8. *errat* ic, wander
9. *Homer* ic, Homer
10. *luna* tic, moon
11. *lyr* ic, lyre, harp
12. *metal* lic, metal
13. *metr* ic, measure
14. *numer* ic, number
15. *op* tic, eye
16. *pan* ic, Pan
17. *phon* ic, sound
18. *publ* ic, people
19. *rust* ic, country
20. *techn* ic, art, trade

2. *Arctic* means, literally, *pertaining to* the northern constellations called the Great and Little *Bears*; hence pertaining to the north polar regions.

8. *Erratic* means *wandering* from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct.

9. *Homeric* means *relating to Homer*, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or to the poetry which he wrote.

10. A *lunatic* is one who is periodically insane, with intervals of sanity (as if affected by the *moon*).

11. *Lyric* poetry is that which is adapted to the *lyre* or harp; fit to be sung to an accompaniment.

16. *Panic* means sudden or groundless fright, such as was said to have been caused by *Pan*, the god of pastures and forests.

ise, (ize) = make, do, cause.

1. *ad vert* ise, to+turn
2. *critic* ise, judge
3. *familiar* ize, family
4. *fertil* ize, bear, produce
5. *leg* alize, law
6. *re cogn* ize, again+know
7. *sym path* ize, with+feel
8. *tan tal* ize, Tantalus
9. agonize
10. brutalize
11. civilize
12. crystallize
13. equalize
14. generalize
15. harmonize
16. humanize
17. idolize
18. magnetize
19. modernize
20. naturalize
21. organize
22. realize
23. systematize
24. tyrannize

1. A merchant when he *advertises* goods hopes thereby to *cause* people to *turn* their attention *to* them.

2. To *criticise* is to (*make*) pass *judgment* upon.

3. To *familiarize* means, literally, to *make* as one of the *family*, to become intimate with.

4. Ground is *fertilized* when it is *caused* to *produce* more abundantly.

5. Any conduct is *legalized* when it is *made lawful*.

6. We *recognize* a person when we *know* him *again*; as, one whom we have known before.

7. To *sympathize* is to *feel with* another.

8. *Tantalize* is derived from Tantalus, a Phyrgian king who, according to Greek mythology, was punished in the lower world by being placed in a lake of pure water up to his chin, while there hung over him luscious fruit, the fruit and the water receding whenever he sought to satisfy his hunger or

thirst. Hence tantalize means to tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach.

Words 9 to 24 may be defined in a simple and satisfactory manner by using some meaning of the suffix *ize* in the definition with the first part of the word; thus, *agonize* means to *cause* to have *agony*,

ist = one who.

1. *agri cultur* ist, field + culture
2. *an arch* ist, without + rule
3. *art* ist, art
4. *a the* ist, without + god
5. *botan* ist, plant
6. *de* ist, god
7. *dent* ist, tooth
8. *flor* ist, flower
9. *ge olog* ist, earth + science
10. *hypno* tist, sleep
11. *journ* alist, day
12. *jur* ist, right
13. *loy* alist, law
14. *oc* ulist, eye
15. *optim* ist, best
16. *pessim* ist, worst
17. *re viv* alist, again + life
18. *roy* alist, king
19. *sci* entist, knowledge
20. *somn ambul* ist, sleep + walk

4. An *atheist* is *one who* is *without* belief in a personal *God*.

6. A *deist* is *one who* believes in *God* but denies revealed religion.

15. An *optimist* is *one who* holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the *best*.

16. A *pessimist* is *one who* has a disposition to take the least hopeful *(worst)* view of things; one who believes that the ultimate tendency of the world is toward evil and not good.

oid = having the form of, shaped like.

1. *aster* oid, star
2. *dent* oid, tooth
3. *ethm* oid, sieve
4. *spher* oid, sphere
5. *typh* oid, cloud, stupor
6. *variol* oid, various

meter, metr = measure.

1. *anemo* meter, wind
2. *baro* meter, weight
3. *chrono* meter, time
4. *dia* meter, across
5. *gas* ometer, gas
6. *ge* ometer, earth
7. *hexa* meter, six
8. *hydro* meter, water
9. *lacto* meter, milk
10. metr *ic*, pertaining to
11. *penta* meter, five
12. *peri* meter, around
13. *thermo* meter, heat
14. *tri gon* ometry, three + angle

1. The *anemometer* is an instrument for *measuring* the force and velocity of the *wind.*

2. The *barometer measures* the *weight* of the atmosphere, and thus aids in determining the indications of the weather.

3. A *chronometer* is an instrument for *measuring time.* Specifically, it is a large and very accurate watch for use in astronomical observations.

6. *Geometry* literally means *earth measure.* It treats of the measurement of surfaces, and is therefore applied in the *measurment* of *land.*

7. The *hexameter* in poetry is a *measure* having *six* poetic feet to the line.

8. The *hydrometer* is used for *measuring* the specific gravity of *water* and other liquids.

9. The *lactometer* is used for *measuring* the purity and richness of *milk.*

10. The *metric* system of weights and measures is one in which the meter is the unit of *measure.*

12. The *perimeter* is the *measure around* a body or figure.

14. *Trigonometry* treats of *measurements* based on the triangle (*three angles*).

phon = sound.

1. *eu* phony, well
2. phon *etic*, pertaining to
3. phon *ic*, pertaining to
4. phono *graph*, write
5. *sym* phony, with
6. *tele* phone, far

polis = city.

1. *acro* polis, high, upper
2. *Anna* polis, Ann
3. *Constantin* ople, Constantine
4. *Indiana*polis, Indiana
5. *metro* polis, mother
6. *Minne* apolis, Minne
7. police; 8. politics

1. The *acropolis* was the *upper* part of a Grecian *city*. It commanded a view of the surrounding country.

2. Named for Queen *Ann*.

3. A contraction of Constantinopolis. Named for *Constantine*.

4. *Indiana* means, literally, the *land* of the *Indians*. *Indianapolis* means *city* of *Indiana*.

5. The *metropolis* is the chief, or *mother city*, of the state or country.

6. The *city* of *Minne* (haha).

7. A *police* force is a body of civil officers in a *city* organized for its protection.

8. *Politics* is the science of government in state or *city*.

scop = view.

1. *horo* scope, hour
2. *kal eido* scope, beautiful + form
3. *micro* scope, small
4. *stereo* scope, solid
5. *tele* scope, far

1. The *horoscope* is an intrument for *viewing* the heavens at the *hour* of one's birth, by which the astrologers professed to foretell the events of a person's life.

2. The *kaleidoscope* is an optical instrument in which an endless variety of *beautiful* patterns or *forms* may be *viewed* by changing its position.

4. The *stereoscope* is an instrument, with two eye glasses, for giving to pictures the appearance of *solid* forms as seen in nature.

PART TWO

Letters, Sounds, Syllables, Words, Principles of Pronunciation, and Rules of Spelling.

SEVENTH YEAR.

(First Month.)

TERMS TO BE DEFINED.

An ELEMENTARY SOUND is the simplest sound of spoken language.

There are forty-four elementary sounds in the English language. As there are only twenty-six letters in the alphabet some letters represent more than one sound. Certain marks or distinguishing characters used with the letters to indicate the various sounds are called DIACRITICAL MARKS.

PHONOTYPY is a method of representing each of the elementary sounds by a distinct printed character or letter.

The VOCALS or TONICS are those elementary sounds made by an unmodified or uninterrupted tone of the voice; as ā, ĕ.

The SUBVOCALS or SUBTONICS are those elementary sounds made by the tone of the voice modified by the organs of speech, making an undertone; as b, d, g, r.

The ASPIRATES or ATONICS are those elementary sounds made by merely breathing modified by the organs of speech; sometimes called breath sounds; as p, t, s.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

[From Swett's Normal Word Book.]

I. Vocals.

ă	ā-le,	āi-m	ĭ, y̆	ĭ-t,	h-y̆-mn
ä	ä-lms,	ä-rt	ŏ	ŏ-ld,	n-ŏ
ạ	ạ-ll,	b-ạ-ll	ŏ	ŏ-n,	n-ŏ-t
ă	ă-n,	m-ă-n	o͝o, o͞o	m-o͝o-ve,	m-o͞o-n
â	e-â-re,	â-ir	ŭ	ŭ-se,	m-ŭ-se
å	ă-sk,	f-å-st	ŭ	ŭ-p,	b-ŭ-t
ē	ē-ve,	b-ē	û	û-rge,	b-û-rn
ĕ	ĕ-nd,	m-ĕ-ı	ụ, ŭo	f-ụ-ll,	w-ŭo-l
ē	h-ē-r,	ē-rr	oi, oy	oi-l,	b-oy
ī, y̆	ī-ce,	b-y̆	ou, ow	ou-t,	ow-l

II. Subvocals.

b	b-i-b,	b-a-be	r	r-oa-r,	r-ea-r
d	d-i-d,	d-ea-d	th	th-ese,	wi-th
g̃	g̃-i-g̃,	g̃-a-g̃	v	val-ue,	v-ai ı
j	j-ar,	j-et	w	w-ell,	w-eb
l	l-u-ll,	te-ll	y	y-es,	y-et
m	m-ai-m,	ea-me	z	z-one,	z-est
n	n-u-n,	n-o-ne	zh, z	a-z′-ure,	sei-z′-ure
ng, n̰	ri-ng,	i-n̰-k			

III. Aspirates.

f	f-i-fe,	o-ff	t	t-en-t,	t-ar-t
h	h-at,	h-ome	~~eh~~	~~ch-ur-ch,~~	~~ch-ild~~
k	k-ite,	k-ill	sh, ch	sh-ạll,	wi-sh
p	p-ï-pe,	to-p	th	th-in,	th-ree
s	s-un,	s-ame	wh	wh-ere,	wh-y

NOTE.—The foregoing forty-four sounds are those most

employed in the English language. Some of these sounds are represented by other letters, as shown in the following:

IV.—Table of Equivalents.

[Dictionary Work—Metcalf & DeGarmo.]

CHAR.	EQUIV.	CHAR.	EQUIV.	CHAR.	EQUIV
ē	= ī	ĭ	= y̆	ī	= y̆
ē	= ĭ = û	ŭ	= o͝	oi	= oy
a͝	= e			ou	= ow
â	= ê			ū	= ew
ô	= ą (*broad a*)	o͝	= ą		
o͝	= o͝o = u͝	o	= o͝o = u͝		

CHAR.	EQUIV.	CHAR.	EQUIV.	CHAR.	EQUIV
j	= ġ (soft)	k	= c = ch	n	= ng
g	= g̃ (hard)	f	= ph	x	= ks
z	= s̱	s	= ç (*cedilla c*)	x	= gz
		sh	= çh		

Cognate sounds are such as are produced by the same organs of speech in a similar position. The cognates are in pairs, as follows: *Vowels:* ā ĕ, ē ĭ, â ă, ä ȧ, a ŏ, û ŭ, o͝o o͡o; *consonants:* g′ k, b p, d t, j ch, th th, v f, z s.

[Second Month.]

LETTERS.

A letter is a mark or character used to represent a sound,—usually an elementary sound.

An alphabet is an orderly arrangement of all the letters of a language.

The number of letters in the different alphabets vary, as follows: English 26, Arabic 28, French 25, German 26, Greek 24, Hebrew 22, Italian 21, Russian 33, Spanish 27, Sanskrit 49. The Chinese have no alphabet, but about 20,000 syllabic characters.

The power of a letter is the elementary sound for which it stands.

LETTERS AS TO FORM are either script or print.

There are many different STYLES OF LETTERS; as, Roman, Italic, Old English, and Script.

As to SIZE letters are both capital and lower case.

[Third Month.]

VOWELS.

A VOWEL sound is a free and uninterrupted sound of the voice. The vowel sounds are formed by the voice modified, but not interrupted, by the various positions of the tongue and lips.

A CONSONANT sound is an articulate sound made by the obstructed voice, and which in utterance is usually combined with a vowel sound.

There is no absolute division between vowels and consonants. Certain vowels are so open as to be only vowels, certain consonants are so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet others which have the value now of vowels and now of consonants; as, *i*, *u*, *w*, and *y*.

"*Y* as a vowel is a substitute for *i*, and *i* is a consonant as a substitute for *y*. *W* and *y* are vowels: (1) When they end words or syllables, (2) when they are not followed by a vowel in the same syllable, (3) when they are followed by a silent vowel in the same syllable. *W* and *y* are consonants when they begin words or syllables and are immediately followed by a vowel. *J* is a consonant when it represents the consonant *y*, as in *alien*. *U* is a consonant when it represents the consonant *w*, as in *quick*, *language*."—*Irish's Orthography*.

A DIPHTHONG is produced by running together two vowel sounds in the same syllable.

A diphthong is PROPER if both the vowels are sounded; as *o* and *i* in *boil*.

AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG OR DIGRAPH is merely a collection

of two vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded; as in *rain, teach.*

The diphthongs in the following words are all that are in common use, viz.: t*oi*l, t*oy*, s*ou*nd, c*ow*, p*ea*l, *oi*l, *au*dible, *aw*ning, s*ay*, s*ei*ne, p*eo*ple, f*eu*d, ob*ey*, esch*ew*, bel*ie*ve, l*oa*n, h*oe*, h*ue*, j*ui*ce. Of these *oi, oy, ou,* and *ow* are the only *proper* diphthongs.

A TRIPHTHONG is produced by running together three vowel sounds in the same syllable.

A triphthong is PROPER if all three of the vowels are sounded. (But there are no proper triphthongs that I know of.)

A triphthong is IMPROPER or is called a TRIGRAPH if one or two of the three vowels is silent; as in ad*ieu*, b*eau*ty.

[Fourth Month.]

CONSONANTS.

CONSONANTS are divided on three different bases; as follows:

I. MUTES and SEMIVOWELS.

The mutes represent an explosive sound, and are so called because the mouth organs are closed just before the sound is uttered and the voice is momentarily *mute.*

The four subvocals *b, d, j, g,* and their cognates, *p, t, ch,* and *k,* are generally classed as mutes. Pronounce them and see if they do not represent *explosive* sounds.

All other consonants are *semivowels,* and are pronounced with a *continuous* sound. The sound may be continued so long as the breath lasts; but in the case of mutes the sound must stop with the explosive utterance.

II. The SUBVOCALS and ASPIRATES are shown in the vertical columns of the table below. The subvocals are sometimes called *voice* consonants and the aspirates *breath* consonants. These are fit terms, for they indicate the basis of classification.

III. LABIALS, LINGUA-DENTALS, and PALATALS constitute a classification of the consonants with respect to the place

of formation. Read the table from left to right. The *lips* have most to do with making the labial sounds; the lingua-dentals are formed at the point of the *tongue* in contact with the *teeth*, the palatals between the tongue and hard and soft *palate*.

Consonant Table.

	Subvocals. (Voice.)	Aspirates. (Breath.)
Labials. (Lips.)	b	p
	v	f
	w	wh
	m	
Lingua-Dentals. (Point of tongue.)	d	t
	z	s
	th (sonant)	th (non-sonant)
	l	
	n	
	r	
Palatals. (Between tongue and palate.)	zh	sh
	j	ch
	g	k
	y	
	h	
	ng	

EIGHTH YEAR.

[First Month.]

SYLLABLES.

SYLLABLE literally means *taken together*.

A SPOKEN SYLLABLE is an elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered *together*, or with a single impulse of the voice. It constitutes a word or a part of a word.

A WRITTEN or printed syllable is a part of a word sepa-

rated from the rest, and capable of pronunciation by a single impulse of the voice.

As to where a word shall be divided in making it into syllables depends upon the PURPOSE OF SYLLABICATION. When the purpose is to show the derivation the division is made with reference to the component parts (roots, prefixes, and suffixes); but if the purpose is to indicate correct pronunciation, the result may be very different. For illustration, the following words are divided, first, to show derivation: abstract, bene-vol-ent, pre-de-cess-or, e-duc-ate, phon-o-typ-y, pro-gress, e-lig-ible; and, second, to indicate correct pronunciation: ab-stract, be-nev-o-lent, pred-e-ces-sor, ed-u-cate, phonot-y-py, prog-ress, el-i-gi-ble.

While in the illustrations here given the syllables formed for one purpose are very different from those formed for the other, yet in the majority of words the resulting syllables are the same whether divided for one purpose or for the other.

In the United States the prevailing purpose of syllabication is to indicate pronunciation.

The ULTIMATE syllable of a word is the last (*ultimus* = last); the PENULTIMATE is next to the last (*pen* = almost); the ANTEPENULTIMATE is the third from the last (literally, *before almost* the *last*); the P. ÆANTEPENULTIMATE is the fourth from the last (literally, *before* the one that is *before* the one *almost last*).

[Second Month.]

ACCENT.

ACCENT is stress of voice on a particular syllable in pronouncing a word.

In long words two, and sometimes three, syllables are accented. But one syllable is always accented more strongly than the others are. The stronger accent is called the PRIMARY accent, the weaker is called the SECONDARY. Thus, in *am′ mu ni′ tion* the primary accent falls on the third syllable and the secondary on the first.

The "PRINCIPLES" which govern the placing of accent are complicated. The International Dictionary says there are no principles by which to determine the accent in English. Another high authority says: "All attempts to assign rules for the place of the accent in English only serve to render the subject hopelessly intricate and confounded."

There are, however, certain *tendencies* which mature pupils might profitably consider, but the limited scope of this book will not permit me to attempt to set them forth.

In the words of the following list the accent changes with a change of meaning. When nouns or adjectives these words are accented on the first syllable; when verbs, on the second:

abstract	contrast	ferment	prefix
accent	converse	forecast	present
compound	convict	frequent	produce
conflict	desert	incense	project
concert	escort	insult	record
contract	export	permit	survey

[Third Month.]

WORDS.

A WORD is a sign of an idea. It may be either spoken or written.

A PRIMITIVE, OR ROOT, word is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *fix*, *strike*, *man*.

A DERIVATIVE is a word formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a prefix or suffix; as, *men*, *suffix*, *strikers*.

A SIMPLE WORD is a single word. It may be either primitive or derivative.

A COMPOUND WORD is a combination of two or more simple words; as, buck-saw, well-behaved, school-room.

A word of one syllable is a *monosyllable* (mono = one); of two syllables, a *dissyllable* (dis = two); of three syllables, a

trisyllable (tri = three); of three or more syllables, a *polysyllable* (poly = many).

The ROOT of a word is its fundamental or elementary part which carries the primitive notion or significance with it, without prefix or suffix; as, *ge* (earth), *graph* (write), *vol* (wish).

A PREFIX is a significant syllable joined to the beginning of a word; as, *auto*graph, *circum*vent, *amphi*theater.

A SUFFIX is a significant syllable joined to the end of a word; as, man *ly*, fert *ile*, ment *ion*.

AFFIX is a general term for prefixes and suffixes; it may be applied to either or to both together.

SEVENTH YEAR.

[Fifth Month.]

SILENT LETTERS.

Silent letters have at least four uses:

1. To modify sounds of other letters in the same syllable.

Drop final silent *e* from such words as the following and note the effect on the sound of the other vowel in the same syllable: *bare*, *pure*, *ripe*, *lame*.

2. To indicate pronunciation.

In the four words last given, for illustration, the pronunciation changes when the final silent *e* is dropped.

Another class of words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the final silent *e* on adding a suffix beginning with *a* or *o* to preserve the soft sound of *c* and *g*, and with it the correct pronunciation of the word; as, *serviceable*, *noticeable*, *changeable*, *courageous*.

3. To show the meaning of words.

Illustrations: *lime*, *climb*, *plumb*, *belle*, *butt*, *dyeing*, *singeing*, *guilt*, *damn*.

4. To show the derivation of words.

Numerous illustrations are found in words derived from

the Greek. In *chronic*, and *chronology*, the *h* is silent, but serves to indicate that the root of those words is identical with the Greek root *chron*, which means *time*. Similarly the *g* in *gnostic*, the *e* in *eulogy*, *p* in *pneumonia*, the *h* in *chromatic*.

In *honour* and *favour* *u* is silent, and therefore a useless letter, so far as sound is concerned. The *u* signifies that the word came to us through the French, instead of directly from the Latin. The question is, whether we shall go to the trouble of writing the extra letter in a large class of such words for the sake of the historical association. Perhaps one in a thousand would choose to do so, but others of us are more intent on saving time and ink. When the spelling reform idea becomes operative with English speaking people, a great many silent letters will go the way of the *u* in *labour*, *favour*, and the like.

The following are some of the numerous classes of silent letters together with the principle found to be operative through them.

[Sixth Month.]

"*E* final is silent when preceded by another vowel in the same syllable."

change	sense	adverse	Chinese	condense
brace	quite	bade	oppose	deceive
force	scribe	burlesque	embrace	machine
crease	measure	canine	emerge	endorse
cease	absolve	caprice	examine	advise

[Seventh Month.]

"*B* is usually silent before *t* or after *m* in the same syllable."

lamb	tomb	numb	debt	bomb
comb	thumb	dumb	doubt	crumb
limb	climb	plumb	redoubt	jamb

[Eighth Month.]

"*C* is silent before *k* in the same syllable. *C* is silent in czar, victuals, muscle, corpuscle, indict, and Connecticut."

back	deck	lack	stack	Patrick
buck	duck	hack	stick	reckon
burdock	chick	luck	suck	thicken
clock	click	lick	beckon	Cossack

EIGHTH YEAR.

[First Month.]

"*D* is silent before *g* in the same syllable."

edge	hedge	ridge	lodge	misjudge
wedge	budge	bridge	sledge	judgment
pledge	drudge	fudge	begrudge	lodgment

[Second Month.]

"*G* is silent before *m* or *n* in the same syllable."

phlegm	malign	gnaw	campaign	gnash
arraign	paradigm	feign	foreign	gnu
benign	diaphragm	reign	design	seignior
resign	gnat	assign	gnarl	consign

[Third Month.]

"*H* is silent when it follows *g* or *r* in the same syllable."

ghost	myrrh	rheumatism	rhapsody	rhinoceros
aghast	hemorrhage	rhyme	rhythm	Rhine
gherkin	rhubarb	rhombus	rhomboid	catarrh

[Fourth Month.]

"*K* is silent before *n* in the same syllable."

knack	kneel	knot	knap sack	knob
knave	knife	knock	knowledge	knucks
knead	knight	knoll	knuckle	knarl
knee	knit	know	knell	knout

[Fifth Month.]

"*N* final after *l* or *m* is silent."

hymn	contemn	solemn	limn	damn
kiln	condemn	column	autumn	

[Sixth Month.]

"*T* is silent before *ch* in the same syllable."

hitch	pitch	match	notch	catch
kitchen	botch	hatch	scratch	patch
latch	Dutch	watch	Mitchell	satchel
thatch	ditch	witch	batch	Scotch

[Seventh Month.]

"*W* is silent before *r* in the same syllable."

wrestle	wren	wrist	writing	wreak
wrong	wrote	wreck	wrest	writ
wring	wraith	awry	write	wrought
wrath	wretch	wreath	wrinkle	wrangle

[Eighth Month.]

"*Gh* is always silent after *i* and, when not a substitute for *f* or *k*, is also silent after *au* and *ou*."

sight	plight	weigh	fraught	through
light	wright	weight	caught	although
fight	height	freight	thought	slaughter
might	wight	aught	daughter	laughter

SEVENTH YEAR.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

[Sixth Month.]

"*A* constituting or ending an unaccented syllable is short Italian *a*."

again	America	banana	fatality	papa
alas	amuse	canine	fatigue	parasol
algebra	apparatus	China	lapel	pica
alkali	area	data	massacre	sacrament
amass	arena	drama	ornament	valise

[Seventh Month.]

"*E* constituting or ending a syllable is long."

depot	memento	obedience	really	society
event	museum	penal	recess	superior
feline	nausea	precedence	resource	theater
frequent	negro	precise	sacrilegious	theology
mechanic	notoriety	pretense	secretary	veto

[Eighth Month.]

"*O* constituting or ending a syllable is long."

broken	explosive	melodeon	poem	spoken
chosen	gondola	melody	police	tobacco
composition	licorice	open	potato	trophy
coquet	location	opponent	promotion	zodiac
cupola	locust	pantomime	proviso	zoölogy

EIGHTH YEAR.

[Fourth Month.]

"*I* constituting or ending an unaccented syllable, not initial, is always short, and is usually short even in initial syllables, if unaccented."

divide	tirade	sentinel	fidelity	residence
direct	intimate	continent	digest	levity
finance	indivisible	defensible	hilarious	reticent
imitate	equidistant	predicate	maritime	reticule
piazza	nobility	finance	invitation	direction

In the *initial* syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, however, *i* is generally *long*.

idea	biology	climatic	primeval	tripod
idle	Chinese	criterion	triangular	triune
isothermal	chirography	biennial	binomial	priority

[Fifth Month.]

E before terminal *n* should always be silent in participles, and also in most other words.

given	stolen	ridden	bidden	forsaken
taken	proven	shaken	woven	gotten
broken	driven	written	shaven	risen
spoken	frozen	arisen	chidden	smitten
fallen	hidden	beaten	eaten	stricken

also

heaven	oaken	happen	burden	leaven
often	leaden	seven	garden	brazen
widen	golden	even	eleven	christen

But in the following words *e* should be sounded:

hyphen	chicken	marten	lichen	sudden
linden	linen	gluten	mitten	aspen

E should also be sounded in any word (not a participle) in which terminal *en* is immediately preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*.

women	Ellen	Helen	omen	pollen
barren	linen	woolen	Allen	Warren

[Sixth Month.]

"*E* before terminal *l* should usually be sounded."

Abel	model	morsel	cancel	marvel
level	travel	rebel	gravel	barrel
nickel	apparel	towel	channel	kennel
chapel	citadel	revel	Mabel	libel
camel	laurel	bevel	funnel	parcel

But in the following words and in their derivatives *e* before terminal *l* should not be sounded:

easel	weasel	ravel	mantel	shekel
navel	chattel	shrivel	drivel	snivel
shovel	grovel	mussel	hazel	teasel

[Seventh Month.]

"In most words *i* before terminal *l* or *n* should be sounded."

Latin	vigil	anvil	goblin	coffin
cavil	cabin	council	rosin	origin
javelin	pencil	axil	assassin	tranquil
resin	bobbin	violin	peril	moccasin
retail	satin	utensil	pistil	daffodil

In the following words *i* should not be sounded:

devil basin evil cousin weevil raisin

[Eighth Month.]

"*I* accented in most words from the French has the sound of long *e*."

pique	quarantine	police	critique	unique
machine	routine	ravine	regime	intrigue
caprice	suite	valise	Bastile	magazine
guillotine	fatigue	antique		

SEVENTH YEAR.

RULES OF SPELLING.

Many people think that rules of spelling are of no value, because they are hard to remember and because of numerous exceptions. This is certainly true of a great many such rules (and there are a great many); but three or four of these rules apply to so many words difficult to spell, and they have such a small number of exceptions that they are well worth while. Several hundred words are spelled according to the first rule given below. The rule itself is short, and all of the exceptions could be learned "for keeps" by a pupil in an hour. But *pupils must have drill in applying the rules* or they may be able to repeat the rules perfectly and glibly and not be able to spell the words coming under them.

Since the rule given for the work of the first month, seventh year, and that given for the second month, are coun-

terparts, each of the other, I prefer to take them together. Knowing that "*silent final e is dropped when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added*", we naturally infer its counterpart, viz.: "*Silent final e is retained when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added.*"

To bring about the necessary drill and insure attention to the application of the rule, I suggest that a class of pupils, reciting by turns, spell at least twenty-five words according to the following model. [The words are on the board in this form: love+able, care+less.]

"The suffix *able* begins with the vowel *a;* therefore when it is added to the word *love* the final silent *e* is dropped, and the word is spelled *lovable.*" Or,

"The suffix *less* begins with the consonant *l*; therefore, when it is added to the word *care* the final silent *e* is not dropped, and the word is spelled *careless.*"

Words to be spelled according to this model should be mixed,—those in which the suffix to be added begins with a vowel mixed with those in which the suffix begins with a consonant. Exceptions ought to be thrown into the mixture, and when a pupil comes to an exception, he can proceed according to the model, concluding with, "but this word is an exception to the rule".

Fifty words are here given to illustrate this rule, but pupils who want to do thorough work should spell several such fifties.

[First Month.]

love—able	adventure—ous	decide—ing
care—less	change—ing	ice—berg
blame—able	extreme—ly	house—keeper
achieve—ment	fickle—ness	idle—ness
brake—man	fore—cast	excite—ment
cure—able	compare—able	console—able
discourage—ment	continue—ally	endure—ance
prove—able	contrive—ance	amaze—ment

move—able	guide—ance	fierce—ness
acquire—ing	forgive—ness	peace—ful
else—where	hate—ful	deface—ment
enlarge—ment	believe—ing	disgrace—ful
admire—able	converse—ed	blue—ish
abide—ing	hedge—hog	lodge—ing
advertise—ment	achieve—ing	amuse—ment
eye—brow	hoarse—ness	dine—ing
pursue—ing	argue—ing	revenge—ful

EXCEPTIONS.

Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* when a suffix beginning with *a* or *o* is added.

changeable	challengeable	pronounceable
exchangeable	peaceable	advantageous
chargeable	serviceable	outrageous
manageable	traceable	courageous
marriageable	noticeable	vengeance

OTHER EXCEPTIONS.

hoeing	singeing	seer	nursling	truly
shoeing	tingeing	seeing	loathsome	duty
toeing	freeing	agreeable	awful	wisdom
dyeing	fleeing	mileage	duly	wholly

Five other exceptions, to be remembered together: argument, judgment, lodgment, abridgment, acknowledgment.

The exceptions here given, which are practically all of the exceptions to this rule, should be reviewed until they cannot be forgotten. The value of the rule depends much on a thorough committal of the exceptions.

[Third Month.]

Rule II: "When a suffix is added to a word ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, the *y* is changed to *i*, unless the suffix begins with *i*."

Model for drill on this rule (supply+ed, display+ed are written on the board):

"The *y* in *supply* is preceded by a consonant, therefore, when the suffix *ed* is added the *y* is changed to *i* and the word is spelled, *supplied*." Or,

"The *y* in display is preceded by a vowel, therefore when the suffix *ed* is added the *y* is not changed, and the word is spelled, *displayed*."

carry+ed	study+es	espy+ed	juicy+est
hurry+es	destroy+ed	deny+ing	homely+est
marry+ing	pity+ing	survey+ed	pity+ful
decay+ed	pity+less	employ+ing	rally+es
annoy+s	joy+less	noisy+est	pretty+est
copy+ed	city+es	mighty+er	pity+able

EXCEPTIONS.

y does not change before *'s*; as in

la'dy's	en'e my's	ba'by's	coun'try's

Other exceptions to the rule, or to what is inferred from it:

staid (*or* stayed)	slain	dry'ly	la'dy like
paid	dai'ly	dry ness	la dy bug
laid	sly ly	(*but*, dri'er,	la dy ship
said	sly ness	dri'est)	ba by hood
saith	shy ly	shy ness	ba by house

[Fourth and Fifth Months.]

Rule III: "Monosyllables or words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel." This rule carries with it the inference that the final consonant is not doubled unless these conditions are all complied with.

Model for drill on this rule:

"*Refer* is not a monosyllable, but it is accented on the last syllable; it ends in a single consonant *r*, preceded by a single vowel *e*; therefore, on adding the suffix *ed*, beginning with the vowel *e*, the final consonant *r* is doubled, and the word is spelled, *referred*."

refer+ed	gallop+ed	suspend+ed	suffer+ing
omit+ed	abhor+ence	kidnap+ed	travel+ed
cheat+ed	join+ing	admit+ing	rebel+ious
flatter+ed	benefit+ed	differ+ence	fertil+izer
prefer+ing	permit+ed	enamel+ed	quarrel+ing
remit+ance	map+ing	drug+ist	brag+art
heap+ing	connect+ing	emit+ed	unfit+ed
confer+ing	offer+ed	conceal+ed	parallel+ed
acquit+ed*	commit+ee	shelter+ed	stir+ing
root+ed	squeal+ing	intermit+ent	equal+ed
depend+ent	begin+er	cheer+ed	vigor+ous
occur+ed	shovel+ed	forgot+en	regret+ed
submit+ed	transmit+ed	drum+er	spin+ing

*After *q*, *u* is a consonant.

EXCEPTIONS.

The final consonant is not doubled when, in the derivative, the accent is thrown from the last syllable of the primitive; as, *re fer′*, *ref′er ence*.

ref′er ence	def′er ence	ref er ee′
pref er ence	in fer ence	ref′er a ble *or*
con fer ence	pref er a ble	re fer′ri ble

OTHER EXCEPTIONS.

gas es	(but gassy)	tranquillity
gas eous	humbug ging	trans fer able
crystallize	humbug ged	ex cellence
chagrined		

NOTE.—There is a large class of words ending in *l*, and accented on some other syllable than the last, in whose derivatives the *l* is doubled by many writers; but it accords more with the analogy of the language not to double the *l*. Such words are the following: apparel, cancel, channel, cudgel, dishevel, drivel, duel, enamel, equal, gambol, grovel, jewel, libel, marshal, marvel, metal, model, panel, peril, quarrel.

REFERENCE TABLE OF SUFFIXES.

able, see ble
age, that which, having
ain, see ian
al, pertaining to
an, pertaining to, one who
ant, one who, that which, quality of, condition of
ary, one who, that which, place where, condition of, quality of, pertaining to
ate, act of, state of, shaped like
ble, capable of, fit to be
cle, little, that which
ed, condition of
ee, one who
ence, see ant
ent, see ant
er, one who, that which
es, see er
et, little
ful, full of, having
fy, to make
ial, see al
ian, one who
ible, see ble
ic, pertaining to
il, see ile
ile, capable of, quality of
ion, act of, state of, that which
ious, see ous
ish, act of
is, that which
ise, see ize
ism, state of, doctrine of
ist, one who
ity, that which, state of being, quality of
ive, that which, quality of
ize, act of
lent, full of
less, without
ly, state of being
ment, that which
oid, form
or, one who
ory, see ary
ous, full of, quality of, having
tic, see ic
tude, quality of
ty, see ity
ure, that which, act of
y, that which

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☞ This index is to be used as a cross-reference by means of which words in different parts of the book having a common root may be associated.

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*Given in the Illinois State Course of Study.

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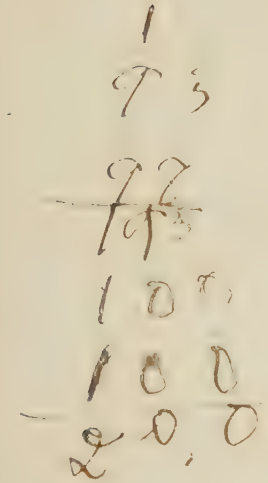

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